The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4570. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to a tonic? Answer, children!

Evidently those afflicted with any disease of the stomach, liver or any of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons undoubtedly will be more inclined to resist this disease, than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we prevent and keep those organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, taking moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to direction, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters is a compound of fluid extracts, the roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; containing no whisky, rum or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this Bitters with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

During the

CHOLERA SEASON

of 1865 this Bitters was extensively used throughout the entire country

AS A PREVENTIVE,

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this Bitters was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
will cure
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!!
resulting from any cause whatever.

Prostration of the System,
induced by
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,
will find in this Bitters
a sure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

This Bitters will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA;

and disorder resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only sure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torpidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This Bitters, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts powerfully on that organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system: hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons, whose intelligence and discrimination are beyond doubt, and we will pay one thousand dollars to any one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, Esq., New-York, No. 633 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS procured at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.:

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

From Rev. Levi J. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pennington, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to my congregation, since that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Snigfried, Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines and the various "thousand and one" kinds of bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon hearing so much in favor of this as a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SNIGFRIED,
No. 194 Shackamaxon-st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE:

Single bottle $1, or a half dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward it securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The agency in NEW-YORK is at

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage by the House of a Bill for the Equalization of Bounties.

Only 3 Votes in the Negative to 139 Affirmative.

Conference of Republican Senators on the Reconstruction Amendment.

The Disfranchising Section to be Rejected.

Raphael Semmes in Washington in Anxious Quest for Pardon.

Interview Between President Johnson and Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Davis to be Allowed the Freedom of the Fortress Within its Wall.

Rumored Postponement of his Trial Until Fall.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS—RECONSTRUCTION.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus meeting for the purpose of trying to reconcile the various and conflicting opinions in regard to the plan of reconstruction and to settle upon the course to be pursued with reference to the confirmation or rejection of appointments by the President. Before anything definite had been accomplished the hour for meeting of the Senate arrived, and the caucus was adjourned, with an understanding that there should be but a brief session of the Senate, and then continuation of the caucus.

At it's clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the subjects named, and a general and very free interchange of views was had upon the reconstruction question. It was agreed that the disfranchising section should be rejected, and the balance of the proposed amendment to the Constitution adopted.

Upon the matter of confirmation or rejection of Presidential appointments, the moderate Senators agreed that it would be ruinous to carry on the warfare already inaugurated in Executive session, and that if the Senate persisted in rejecting good men, men whose record for loyalty and integrity was unimpeached, the Republican Party would be weakened, if not ultimately destroyed. This view of the matter seemed to have the preponderance, but final action was not taken, and the caucus adjourned in good temper to meet again on Monday next.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY BILL.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill was called up by Mr. SCHENCK to-day, and that gentleman finally realized a most gratifying success in the passage of the bill, inasmuch as most of his project have been unceremoniously laid on the table. This bounty-debt-making and claim-agent affair has been most assiduously lobbied for the last two months, and to-day, during its consideration, the chief regimen was at the elbows of members on the floor to remind them that their soldier-constituents would mark every one who voted against it. The influence had the desired effect, and it passed with but two negative votes—THOMAS, of Kentucky, and NICHOLSON, of Delaware, intense but honest and consistent Copperheads. The convictions of many are against the schemes, and Gen. BANKS struck a blow at its vital part by showing that such a State as Massachusetts, which had paid a local bounty to its troops would receive no benefit from the bill, and would yet be taxed to pay the bounty to soldiers from States that made no such provision. Mr. WARD, of New-York, also showed that under it the loyal slave-owner could collect three hundred dollars bounty for their slaves. But the gag of the previous question was applied, and a measure involving more than one hundred million of dollars was put through the House within an hour's consideration. The friends of the measure insist that it is a good bill, because it defeats all local bounties, and because the Claim Agents do not like it. But if that crafty class don't ply their avocations with profit in the very bowels of the bill, then they won't be as shrewd as they have the reputation of being. The concern must yet run the gauntlet of the Senate, where the deliberate gentlemen make haste very slowly.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS called upon the President this evening and urged that orders he given looking to the greater physical comfort and better health of her husband. Mr. JOHNSON informed her that already an order had been issued giving Mr. DAVIS the freedom of the fort within its walls, and without constant attendance of guards upon his person by day. To judgment of the surgeon in attendance would be submitted other questions of physical necessities. No order for removal to other position further North would yet be made. Mrs. DAVIS received numerous calls to-day from residents of this city who were acquainted with her in former years. She is yet the guest of Dr. MILLER.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An effort is being made, with the consent of all parties, to postpone the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS until the Fall. The arrangement seems probable.

TROUBLES OF JURYMEN AT RICHMOND.

I learn from the very best authority at Richmond that two gentlemen, long resident of that city, who were on the Grand Jury which found a true bill against JEFFERSON DAVIS, have already been so marked and made the object of persecution in their social and business relations that they have been compelled to close up their business, and are making preparations to leave the city. Such facts are a sorry commentary on the progress of loyalty and conciliation in the late rebel Capital.

THE LATE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA COMMISSION.

In the late United States and Colombia Commission, the case of AUGUSTUS C. FREZE involved a question so important as to excite general discussion among the diplomats. It was argued by Hon. S. S. Cox, for the claimant, and by Mr. CARLISLE for Colombia, and subsequently, on a difference of opinion between the Commissioners, it was argued in printed brief by Col. BIDDLE, Commissioner for the United States, and Gen. SALGAR, Commissioner for Colombia, and the umpire, Sir FREDERICK BRUCH, has decided that FREZE, though holding property on the Isthmus of Panama, was a citizen of the United States for the purposes of the Convention. He owned the Ocean Hotel on the Isthmus, which was destroyed by the famous riot of April 15, 1856, and it was urged that the temporary residence there and the ownership of real estate, gave color to his nationality, and made him a New-Granadian citizen. His original domicile was in the United States; and it was held by the claimant's counsel that FREZE never abandoned it; that he continued his residence in Pennsylvania where he was born, even when he had his place of business in San Francisco; and that he never dwelt in Panama, but was only there as an agent of a company domiciled elsewhere. The umpire decided that he was an American citizen, and that he was entitled to compensation for the destruction of his property, of whatever description; the more so as that property was intimately connected and supplementary to the necessities

The New-York Times, Saturday, May 26, 1866

MONEY AND EXCHANGE MARKETS.

Bankers' Exchange, Friday, May 25.

Gold has been in active demand to-day, and the market has been unsettled. The opening sales were at 140 1/4, and the price rose to 140 3/4, at which it remained for a short time, when it fell to 140 1/2, and closed at 140 3/4 @ 140 7/8. Over $2,000,000 were made for the City

Baltimore Sun, 25th: other departures.....$280,320.

Exchange, 25th:

Foreign Memoranda.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 25.

Sailed, bark *Emily*, City Point for Bremen, with tobacco. Arrived in the Capes the Baltimore ship *Ocean*, 46 days from Bremen, passengers all well; brig *Wasa*, 15 days from Glenhaven, with cargo.

Senator Wright, of New-Jersey, Improving in Health.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, May 25.

Senator WRIGHT is physically better, and is in full possession of his mental faculties.

Is the War to be Renewed?—Letter from Robert Dale Owen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of to-day, under the above startling title, you comment on an article of mine recently published here.

"Is the war to be renewed?" At the present juncture no more important question can be asked or answered. You will then, I trust, allow me a few words in reply.

In the article referred to, which political opponents have alluded to as temperate in tone and charitable in spirit, I spoke of certain guarantees which, as conditions precedent to restoration, seemed to me necessary to the maintenance of domestic tranquility—necessary, in other words, to prevent a renewal of the war.

One of those guarantees, to be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, was an adjustment, to suit our condition, changed by emancipation, of the basis of representation.

The expression to which you take exception occurred in treating of this proposal. In so doing, I had adduced a few important statistics, which suffer me here to reproduce:

"The eleven States lately in insurrection are inhabited by two races, in the proportion (taking our data from the census of 1860), of about 56 to 44 (those eleven States, 8,449,429 white and 5,038,870 colored;) in other words, three-fifths are white and two-fifths colored. In two of these States the colored exceed the white in number; (South Carolina, white 291,388, colored 412,320; Mississippi, white 353,901, colored 437,404.) In several others the numbers of each approach equality. (Louisiana, white, 357,629, colored 350,379; Alabama, white 526,431, colored 437,770; Georgia, white 591,550, colored 467,698; and Florida, white 77,746, colored 62,677.)

"It so happens that the race numbering two-fifths of the population of these States are, with very few exceptions, loyal to the Union and friendly to the North, while the race numbering three-fifths are, by a large majority, tinged with secession heresies and unfriendly to the Northern people. I make this latter statement not as an opinion to be taken on any assertion of mine, but as a fact well known, and a fearful fact which, under the circumstances, is very natural. The sword conquers; it does not convince; and the vanquished are not wont to love the victors.

"It will happen also, in case no provision touching suffrage enters into an amendment to the Constitution, that the race numbering three-fifths will have the power to exclude from voting the two-fifths. If they do so, the Congressional representation which, on an average, every three white voters throughout the eleven States lately in rebellion will have as much political power in Congress and in all Presidential elections, as every five white voters throughout the Northern States."

In proceeding briefly to argue the necessity of a change in the Constitution which shall remedy this flagrant injustice, the passage occurs to the reminding words of which your comments apply. Here it is:

"It will be observed, that, while the basis of representation remains unchanged and the suffrage question undetermined, two results will follow: first, the political power of the South are allowed to be lost even from among their voters, to the extent of two-fifths of the whole, that particular class which is known to be almost unanimously loyal; and secondly, in virtue of this wresting out, these ex-secessionists clothe themselves with a measure of political power altogether out of proportion to their numbers. Under the plan of prospective suffrage for which I have expressed my preference, both these results, so greatly to be deprecated, have been ultimately averted. That direct correction of the first, it would seem, Congress had resolved not to press. That is conceding much. The second, in the case of a people restored to all the rights of citizens, a people endowed with paramount genius, are absolutely overwhelming. A mere statement of the case supersedes necessity for argument.

"If the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, see fit to debar from suffrage their negro population, is the result of such exclusion of a loyal element to be, that they will have nearly twice the political influence, over and above their due proportion, that they possessed before the war? Is our political system to remain so constituted that the first mover and prime agent in bringing on that war will put in imminent peril the United States shall be the chief gainer in political power by the giant iniquity she instigated? Is South Carolina, the arch-conspirator, to be rewarded for her complicity in the rebellion and her exclusion of loyal men from the polls, by at least fourteen—so long as she deprives a colored people of one-third, over five whites within her borders shall have twice their constituted weight in such political power, in Presidential and other federal elections, as a white voter in New-York or in Ohio? It is not enough to declare that this would be an unparalleled folly and a flagrant injustice. I do not content myself with asserting that such an anomaly in our Democratic system would outrage the very principles upon which that system rests. I say that it admits of no argument. It is a *reductio ad absurdum* of all political reasoning. The sword conquers; it does not convince; and the vanquished are not wont to love the victors.

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You say to me, "That is a very grave statement. Have you any authority for making it?"

I answer, yes. The authority is derived from a knowledge, obtained during a thirty years' public life, of our people, of their temper of their spirit, of their instinctive love of justice. They are sober-minded, tolerant of temporary encroachments, not mercurial, not sudden in quarrel, like the French and other nations of Latin race. But yet there is a point at which their forbearance ceases; and then no people on earth are more resolute. Witness the great uprising of 1861.

That we were compelled, in order to preserve the integrity of the Union, to conquer a portion of our fellow-citizens, is a misfortune. But we were compelled; we are victors. The victory cost us 300,000 noble lives, three thousand millions of treasure. Does such a victory confer no rights? Or, among those rights, is it one, that the men we defeated are not to have, voter for voter, nearly twice the political power which we, the victors, enjoy?

You admit that "the Constitution ought to be so amended as to remedy this evil." But your plan is, as I understand it, to admit the members from the ex-rebel States to Congress first and pass the amendment afterward. That cannot be done. You surely know that it cannot. With fifty-eight votes in those States in the House, and twenty-two in the Senate, the two-thirds necessary to propose such an amendment never will be obtained. Had those votes been in Congress in January, 1865, the passage of the amendment abolishing Slavery would have been a sheer impossibility. I am sure that you will not deny this.

In conclusion, I revert to your question; "Is the war to be renewed?" I answer, no. The action of Congress and the people will prevent so great a calamity. The rooting out of an intolerable injustice will be, as you justly remark it should be, "accomplished by a peaceful process." Congress will propose to the States an amendment embodying an equitable adjustment of the basis of representation. The States of the North will ratify it; it will become part of the Constitution. That will insure peace, as fair justice between different sections of a country always does.

Suppose that I am mistaken, and that such an amendment will not be proposed, or will not be ratified, as a condition precedent. Suppose that your plan of unconditional restoration prevails. What then? Would the war be renewed? I leave you to answer the question. Is it your opinion that the North would quietly endure the "permanent existence" (these were my words, "of such a feature of sectional inequality?" It is not mine. This is not a question, as you have represented it, of "party advantage" or of "sectional domination." It is a very plain, practical question of common justice. Is it your opinion that the people of your State would be content, generation after generation, perhaps, to let concedious that the people of South Carolina possess votes for voter, more than twice and a third as much political power as they?—that nearly the same in truth of Mississippi? and that throughout the entire ex-rebel States the proportion of power enjoyed is as five to three in favor of the Southern voter? Are you willing to risk such a constant source of sectional heartburning as that? Are you sure that if, by premature admission of Southern members, you virtually preclude a peaceful, constitutional remedy for that injustice, the North will not resort to some other remedy?

If you are willing to assume such a risk, I have only to say, for myself, that I am not.

If I have mistaken your position, I shall be glad to be corrected; and if there be fallacy in my argument, no one will read a refutation of it more willingly than myself. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—FRIDAY, May 25.

THE CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CONKLING offered a joint resolution to repeal so much of the act to establish steamship mail service between the United States and China as requires vessels to touch at Honolulu, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

A PETITION.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a petition against the erection of tunnel bridges across the Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. MORRILL presented a resolution calling upon the President for information as to what Executive action had been taken, under the different acts of Congress, relating to the colonization of persons of African descent.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up a bill making Council Bluff, Iowa, and Portland, Oregon, ports of delivery, which, after discussion, was postponed until to-morrow.

CADETS.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution relating to cadet appointments at West Point, prescribing the age of cadets between 17 to 22, except in the cases of those who have served in the army, who may be received until 24, and excluding from admission those who have served in the rebel army.

The pending question was upon an amendment of Mr. HENDRICK'S that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army instead of as now from the Engineer corps only.

This was disagreed to by yeas 18, nays 19.

The joint resolution was then passed.

LAND GRANTS.

A bill to revive certain land grants made to the State of Arkansas ten years ago to aid in the construction of railroads was taken up, and after discussion, at 1:15 P. M., Mr. HENDERSON moved that the Senate adjourn, but gave way to Mr. HENDRICKS.

PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill explanatory of the act in relation to the distribution of prize money, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Special Committee to inquire into the condition of the National Banks, provided for by resolution yesterday, was ordered to be appointed by the Chair and to consist of five members.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HENDERSON then renewed his motion and the Senate, at 1:20 P. M., adjourned to meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREST TREES.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees on the western plains, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

POSTAGE.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill to repeal the restrictions in the postal laws which prohibit the carriage of printed books and documents by the Overland Mail to the Western Territories, and which require pre-payment.

The bill was referred to the Post-office Committee.

PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. FRANCIS the Senate amendments to the House bill, amendatory of the pension law, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Senate bill to incorporate the district of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company, was taken up as the first business in order during the morning hour.

It provides for a commercial canal and a sewer between the Anacosta River, from a point near its junction with the Potomac, to a point on the old canal, and thence deepening ten feet below high tide the old canal or ditch, to the Georgetown terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The capital stock of the company is to be a million of dollars. Its revenue is to be derived from tolls and rents for the use of wharves and docks, and the company is bound, within thirty days after the passage of the act, to cause a constant stream of fresh water to be turned into the old canal, and to continue its flow to the 20th of October next.

Mr. INGERSOLL, who reported the bill from the Committee for the District, explained its great importance as a sanitary and as a commercial measure, stating, in the latter connection, that it was intended to construct a canal from the Anacosta River at Washington to Annapolis, a distance of twenty miles, which would give water communication between Washington and New-York, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, thus diminishing by several hundred miles, the present water route by way of Fortress Monroe.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS opposed the bill, which he said was by no means a local measure, but one of vast importance to his constituents. He did not want, however, to be restricted in time to the morning hour, and appealed to the House not to second the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next private bill day.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to secure and regulate the safe keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. It makes it the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States, except those connected with the Post-office Department, having any public money in his custody in excess of his disbursements to deposit it with the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to draw for the same as may be required for payment; and where there is no Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may give special authority in writing for the deposit of public money in any other public depository.

The section makes it embezzlement for any disbursing officer to loan, with or without interest, any of the public money intrusted to him.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. MCBURNEY objected.

The bill was then recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

THE BOUNTY BILL PASSED.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a substitute for the Bounty Bill, and asked the House to pass it immediately, appealing to members to forego any arguments in its favor, and saying that they might have an opportunity to deliver them some hereafter for influence on the State. He could not answer questions, as he had not examined the provisions.

Mr. WARD asked him whether he would not allow a substitute for the bill to be offered.

Mr. SCHENCK declined doing so, and the House, by a vote of 61 to 34, seconded the "previous question."

Mr. WARD inquired of the Speaker whether there was no means to discuss a bill that involved an expenditure of $200,000,000?

The Speaker replied that there was not, when the House seconded the demand for the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS called for the reading of the original bill.

The original bill was read. It differs from the substitute in this: That the latter requires a deduction of local and State bounties, which the former did not require.

The substitute was agreed to by a vote, by tellers, of 84 to 33. The yeas and nays having been refused,

Mr. WARD asked to have his amendment read.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had no power over the subject now.

Mr. BANKS asked Mr. SCHENCK to state the difference between the substitute and the original bill.

Mr. SCHENCK made the explanation:

First—The substitute limited the payment of bounty where the soldier was dead and there was no widow or minor children under sixteen years of age.

Second—The substitute provided that local State bounties should be deducted; but this provision did not reach such as were conferred because when the local bounties became due the people of the United States Government was also paying high bounties, amounting really to $425; so that, in fact, the bill would only apply to those who entered the service in 1861 and the early part of 1862.

The substitute made no provision for bounty to substitutes, the Committee thinking that as a general thing they had no proper claim against the Government, except in cases where men from unselfish and humane motives went into the army in place of drafted men, but Congress could only legislate for classes, and such exceptional cases could safely be left to the care of neighborhoods.

Mr. WARD suggested that as this bill allowed bounties to colored soldiers, and as under the existing law the loyal masters of colored men who had joined the army were also allowed bounty, the effect would be that double bounties would be paid in such cases.

Mr. STEVENS admitted the force of the suggestion, but that the difficulty might be remedied by a repeal of the law in question, or by an amendment of the present bill in the Senate.

Mr. WARD also suggested as amendments which he had desired to offer, that bounty should be allowed to the widowed mother of a deceased soldier, when she had been entirely dependent on his support, and also that the clause declaring that local State bounties should be struck out of the bill.

Mr. BANKS understood from the statement of Mr. SCHENCK that any State that had paid bounties up to the amount of three hundred dollars would get nothing under this bill, but would be compelled to assist in paying bounties in those States which had not done so.

Mr. SCHENCK believed that there were very few cases where local bounty had not been paid up to the amount of $300.

Mr. BANKS repeated the remark that States which had paid bounties to their soldiers would, under this bill, be compelled to contribute to the payment of bounties in States which had not paid them. He believed this to be a surprise on the House, and he therefore moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, so as to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 73 to 63, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed by a vote of 139 to 3.

Mr. DARLING called for the reading of the votes in the negative.

The Clerk read the names of JOHN A. NICHOLSON, of Delaware, and LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky.

The following is the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, &c., That instead of any grant of land or other bounty, bounty shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine, who faithfully served as such in the army, navy and marine corps of the United States during the rebellion, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars for twelve months, provided one of the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served between the 19th day of April, 1861, and the 20th day of April, 1866, and in the case of such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle, or while engaged in the line of his duty, the same allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the date of the receipt of such wound; and the payment shall be made; and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine, while in the service, or in case of his death after honorable discharge and before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of his being wounded, as before provided, the allowance shall be made to his widow, if she has not been remarried, or if there be no widow living, to his minor child or children who may be under 21 years of age.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine, under the provisions of the foregoing provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid or payable under existing laws by the United States or by any State, county, city, town or township, or other municipality, or by any voluntary association, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty received and paid from all sources exceed eight and one-third dollars for each month of actual faithful service in the army, or one hundred dollars per year; and in the case of any sailor or marine to whom prize money has been paid, or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted from each amount of bounty paid as shall, together with such prize money and any other bounty paid or payable by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipality, or by any voluntary association, amount in the aggregate to the sum now allowed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor or marine who served as a substitute in either the army or navy, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment; nor to any one who has received a local bounty from any State on subsequent prior to the 31st day of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to reenlistment, or to secure promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and who did actually enlist and was mustered in or to be so served; and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine who was discharged on the application of or at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every petition or application for bounty, made under the provisions of this act, shall disclose and state specifically, under oath, and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty, if any, the claimant has received from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid or is payable to the soldier, sailor or marine, by whom or by whose representatives the claim is made.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any application shall be made by any claimant, through any attorney or agent, the post-office address of the claimant shall be furnished, giving the name of the county and State in which it is situated and the amount of the commission or fee which the attorney or agent is to receive for his services in the settlement of the claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and every such application shall be accompanied by the written affidavit of the claimant, duly sworn to before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, that the amount stated in the application as the fee of the attorney or agent is the sum actually agreed upon between the claimant and such attorney or agent, and that no more than that sum has been paid to such attorney or agent by the claimant, or by any person in his behalf, for services rendered in the case. The Commissioner of Pensions, or Assistant Commissioner, or Chief Clerk, shall cause to be examined the claim of any attorney or agent who shall be found to have violated the provisions of this act, and if he shall find that any fee or reward has been paid or received in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall cause the name of such attorney or agent to be stricken from the list of those recognized as competent to prosecute claims before the Department, and such attorney or agent shall not thereafter be recognized as competent to prosecute claims before the Department, and any person who shall pay any fee to any attorney or agent in excess of the amount stated in the affidavit herein required to be made shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, as the Court in their discretion may adjudge, and shall be forever thereafter excluded from prosecuting any claim or demand whatever against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the payments shall be made in the form of a check, order, or draft upon any Paymaster, Quartermaster, or other disbursing officer of the district wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish by the affidavit of two witnesses that he is the identical person named therein; but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made payable until after such identification.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sailor or marine to sell or dispose, by barter or sell his discharge, final settlement, descriptive list or other papers for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act, and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended so to be conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives under the provisions of this act shall be made unless the application be filed within two years from the passage of the act; and the settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 139 yeas against two nays, viz.: Messrs. NICHOLSON and TRIMBLE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. DEFREES presented the memorial of the Board of Trust of the Indiana Agricultural College, asking a modification of the Agricultural Colleges Bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITION.

Mr. DARLING presented the petition of certain manufactures of pearl buttons in the City of New-York for an increase in the tariff on imported pearl buttons, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the TAX Bill, the free list being under discussion.

An amendment relating to tar being offered by Mr. DARLING, Mr. KERRY sent up to the Clerk's desk to be read an extract from the World Cyclopedia, published in Union County, North Carolina, which he said seemed to reflect the views of our sagacious Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that the Southern people would never submit to the direct tax but as the point of the bayonet.

Mr. HALE made the point of order, that the extract read had nothing to do with the question before the House, but the point was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. STEVENS interrupted the reading to inquire, amid laughter, whether that was an extract from the speech of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. KELLEY replied that it was only the views of one of the Secretary's friends, who agreed with him that all laws passed by Congress while Southern members were not here were unconstitutional.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to print the balance of the article.

Mr. HALE sent up and had read by the

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the Reconstruction Committee reported a bill for the admission of Nebraska, which was passed. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to secure equal rights to colored persons in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned. In the House, Mr. Stevens reported a bill for the admission of Colorado, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Nebraska, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Nevada, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Montana, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Idaho, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Dakota, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Utah, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Arizona, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of New-Mexico, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Washington, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Wyoming, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Alaska, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Alaska, which was passed. Mr. Stevens also reported a bill for the admission of Alaska

...@$1; Pansies, &c., @10c.; Roses, $1...@$1; Verbenas, &c.@30c.; Mrs. Williams, &c.@15c. each; Moss, 15c.@25c.; Rosemary Plants, 15c.@25c. each; Azalias, 40c.@$1; Bla...kberry Plants, $3@$1 50 a dozen; Raspberry Plants, $1 ...

...Almonds, ...
Apples, ...
Apples, ...
Apples, Dried, ...
Bananas, each ...
Cloves, ...
Cranberries, ...
Currants, ...
Dates, ...
Figs, ...
Ginger, ...
Hickory Nuts, ...
Lemons, ...
Oranges, ...
Peaches, Dried, ...
Peanuts, ...
Pine Apples, each ...
Prunes, ...
Raisins, ...
Strawberries, ...

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are without change in price. The demand is fair. Eggs are less plenty and in good request at former rates. Honey is very dull.

...Butter, new, fancy table, ...
Butter, new, fair to good table, ...
Butter, cooking, ...
Butter, new extra roll, ...
Cheese, ...
Eggs, ...
Eggs, eleven for ...
Honey, ...

SUNDRIES.

Business in most articles named under this heading is somewhat brisker, and the tendency of prices is against the purchasers. In answer to a correspondent, we would state that no really good family flour can be bought for $11, or for less than $14 50@$15 ...

Coal, nut and stove, ...
Coffee, Green, ...
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ...
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ...
Coffee, Java, ...
Flour, Extra Family, ...
Flour, Family, ...
Meal, Corn, ...
Meal, Oat, ...
Molasses, ...
Rice, ...
Soap, by the box, ...
Sugar, Brown, ...
Sugar, Soft White, ...
Sugar, Hard, ...
Sugar, Maple, ...
Tobacco, ...
Teas, English Breakfast, ...
Teas, Green, ...
Teas, Mixed, ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT, parlor and small bedroom adjoining, to let to a gentleman and lady; also, a four-story back room for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at No. 48 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6½ P. M.; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board for two, in the first-class house, No. 30 West 12th-st., two doors from 5th-av., for $35 and $39 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms and board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy locality, corner of Hamilton and Henry sts., in a house with modern improvements; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post-office.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, and first-class treatment during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly; without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 261 Brooklyn Post-office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board; location pleasant and healthy; house first-class. Apply at No. 7 Bozeman-place, 23d-st., west of 8th-av.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A private family will let as elegant suite of rooms, with use of bath, to one gentleman, with private parlor, and private table; all first-class; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,758 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY.—Two gentlemen and families, N. S.—Parties wishing board or rooms can see descriptions that cannot fail suiting. Call or address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 48 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with or without board; first-class, with a private family in the centre of the City, fronting a public square; reference exchanged. Address E. E., Box No. 78 Times Office.

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A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH board, No. 13 Fifth-av., Gramercy Park, between East 16th and 17th sts. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite, with first-class private table; beautiful and healthy situation on the Palisades, Newfoundland, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding fine view of New-York and the Highlands; 1 mile from Cox's Hall, New-York; stabling for horses; references required; horse-cars pass the door. Inquire at No. 260 6th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR ELLEWELLYN PARK.—At Orange, N. J., for one or two select families. The house is finely situated ten minutes' ride from the Park, 2½ miles from depot; coach-house and stables. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. A. BAVIER, Notch Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ASTORIA, AT THE Stevens Mansion, overlooking the river, 40 minutes from the stations; a few rooms can now be obtained by applying at the mansion, or addressing BOARD, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office. Stables on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated, one mile from Williamsbridge on the Harlem Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from the City; fine grounds attached; a few families can be accommodated; no extra charge for stable accommodations; references exchanged. E. W. TAYLOR.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ORANGE, AN hour from the City and 5 minutes from the depot, with private family; first-class rooms; plenty of shade and fruit; families or single gentlemen; stable if required. Address S., Box No. 142 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, in a quiet and agreeable parties, can be accommodated with five rooms and a barn, at $25 per week; this is a fine chance. Address OSCAR W. SAMPSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE AIRY ROOMS IN a large new house, situated on the South Bay, within a few minutes of the ocean, at Oceanic (post Quogue), Westhampton, L. I. Apply as above to C. HALSEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, on or near the Hudson River, below Poughkeepsie, for a family requiring three or four rooms. Address Box No. 2,344 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. C—Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Miss E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

BOARD AT SHADOW SIDE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I.—Several families can be accommodated with board for the Summer, at a large farm-house, near the salt water, well shaded, with bathing, &c., on the premises; position healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives; accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. R. FREDELIN, No. 21 Wall-st., or address, at Locust Valley, L. I., CHARLES PERKS.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD during the Summer at Bridgeport, Conn., in a private family, 2½ hours' ride by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; 16 trains daily; location unsurpassed; large house, pleasant rooms, fine yard and garden, fruit and shade trees; 5 minutes' walk from depot and steamboats; very convenient to churches, Post-office and good physicians; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Address R. J. ELY, Box No. 1,236 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD AND LODGING ON THE SOUTH Side of Long Island; three bedrooms, a parlor and a sitting-room, with board, for $10 per week, a small sum, had at a moderate price, at the town of Waterville, Long Island. The house is situated on a stream, near the Great South Bay, one mile from the railroad station, and is very cool during the hot weather. Address GEORGE W. TUTHILL, Masonville, Long Island.

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine lawn; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or to No. 50 6th-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, desirable rooms can be had in the addition to the Summit House; also, select residences for let for the season, with private table, if required.

BOARD WANTED WITHIN 1 HOUR OR 1½ hours' ride from the City; situation on or near the water preferred, for a gentleman, wife, two children 6 years and 18 months old) and nurse. Address H., Box No. 36 Broadway, Brooklyn, L. I. Terms, &c.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE Hudson—Board, in a private family, for adults; superior accommodation; stables, &c. Address R. E., Box No. 2,651 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT HILTON.—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 116 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

TARRYTOWN—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; pleasant rooms, for a few adults in a private family, from June 1. Address H., care of the Postmaster.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILdren; instruction if desired. Adults $8. Address Box No. 252 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, &c., $7 to $10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 60, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

LAND DEPARTMENT, HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.
HANNIBAL, Mo., May 10, 1866.

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Please insert the inclosed advertisement, viz.: "ALL GOING WEST," say three months, for this Company. I should like to have it displayed in your paper as per inclosed copy.

I have tried this same advertisement in your paper before, and then in fifteen of the best advertising mediums published in New-England, New-York State, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, as a larger expense than in your paper, and I find that I get full as many responses from and references to your paper as from all the rest combined. So I try you again and shall send you others from time to time.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, 30 cents per line, wide columns.
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WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, wide columns.
Address
THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE.—The valuable property on the northeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-st., comprising two first-class dwelling-houses (under lease to May next) and stables in the rear, with stable entrance by Tear alley.

ALSO, TO RENT.

Stable in the rear of one of the above houses, first-class, with water and gas. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
(REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU,)
No. 70 Broadway, New-York City,

Now offers at low prices some valuable tracts of farming, grazing and timber lands in Virginia and elsewhere; also, approved mineral properties in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, on desirable terms for working or re-selling.

FOR SALE.

A very fine country seat, on Staten Island, with about 17 acres of land; all in first-rate order, and most beautifully located; will be shown at any time, and sold at a great bargain to close an account.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¼ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 20x 26 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 10 handfinished rooms; parlor large; Boston feathers; water drawn on each floor; cisterns; bake, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boathouse, used for bathing; about 18 acres of choice land fronting the Sound; fine view of the water; ground is tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—A first-class two-story attic and basement house, 32x60 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers; five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing; finished throughout in modern style.

The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class city residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory 50 feet long connected with the house.

There is on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, work-shop, coachman's be...se, wood and coal house.

The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees.

The house was built in the most substantial manner and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers.

For further particulars and permits to see the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM, THIRTY-FIVE AND a half acres, all in cultivation, with private, pasture, and private table; all first-class; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,758 Post-office.

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COUNTRY BOARD NEAR ELLEWELLYN PARK.—At Orange, N. J., for one or two select families. The house is finely situated ten minutes' ride from the Park, 2½ miles from depot; coach-house and stables. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. A. BAVIER, Notch Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN ASTORIA, AT THE Stevens Mansion, overlooking the river, 40 minutes from the stations; a few rooms can now be obtained by applying at the mansion, or addressing BOARD, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office. Stables on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated, one mile from Williamsbridge on the Harlem Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from the City; fine grounds attached; a few families can be accommodated; no extra charge for stable accommodations; references exchanged. E. W. TAYLOR.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ORANGE, AN hour from the City and 5 minutes from the depot, with private family; first-class rooms; plenty of shade and fruit; families or single gentlemen; stable if required. Address S., Box No. 142 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, in a quiet and agreeable parties, can be accommodated with five rooms and a barn, at $25 per week; this is a fine chance. Address OSCAR W. SAMPSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE AIRY ROOMS IN a large new house, situated on the South Bay, within a few minutes of the ocean, at Oceanic (post Quogue), Westhampton, L. I. Apply as above to C. HALSEY.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, on or near the Hudson River, below Poughkeepsie, for a family requiring three or four rooms. Address Box No. 2,344 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. C—Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Miss E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

BOARD AT SHADOW SIDE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I.—Several families can be accommodated with board for the Summer, at a large farm-house, near the salt water, well shaded, with bathing, &c., on the premises; position healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives; accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. R. FREDELIN, No. 21 Wall-st., or address, at Locust Valley, L. I., CHARLES PERKS.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD during the Summer at Bridgeport, Conn., in a private family, 2½ hours' ride by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; 16 trains daily; location unsurpassed; large house, pleasant rooms, fine yard and garden, fruit and shade trees; 5 minutes' walk from depot and steamboats; very convenient to churches, Post-office and good physicians; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Address R. J. ELY, Box No. 1,236 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARD AND LODGING ON THE SOUTH Side of Long Island; three bedrooms, a parlor and a sitting-room, with board, for $10 per week, a small sum, had at a moderate price, at the town of Waterville, Long Island. The house is situated on a stream, near the Great South Bay, one mile from the railroad station, and is very cool during the hot weather. Address GEORGE W. TUTHILL, Masonville, Long Island.

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine lawn; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or to No. 50 6th-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, desirable rooms can be had in the addition to the Summit House; also, select residences for let for the season, with private table, if required.

BOARD WANTED WITHIN 1 HOUR OR 1½ hours' ride from the City; situation on or near the water preferred, for a gentleman, wife, two children 6 years and 18 months old) and nurse. Address H., Box No. 36 Broadway, Brooklyn, L. I. Terms, &c.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE Hudson—Board, in a private family, for adults; superior accommodation; stables, &c. Address R. E., Box No. 2,651 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT HILTON.—FAMILIES OR SINgle persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 116 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

TARRYTOWN—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; pleasant rooms, for a few adults in a private family, from June 1. Address H., care of the Postmaster.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILdren; instruction if desired. Adults $8. Address Box No. 252 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations, &c., $7 to $10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 60, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

10 lots on 59th and 60th sts., between Madison and 5th ave. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Attorney and Real Estate Broker, No. 9 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE EXCHANGE, the handsome residence, corner of Harrison-st. and Main, the home of the late Gen. Ward. The house is large and well finished throughout, and has all the modern conveniences; the grounds are ornamental, and contain a large variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The property will be sold on favorable terms, or exchanged for property in this City. Apply to ISAAC WARD, No. 2 Wall-st., or to JOHN C. WARD, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

...ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, THE HANDsome residence, with 2 acres of land, on Main-st., ... Orange, now occupied by Mrs. Dr. Condit. The house is ... with modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. The ... is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Possession ... 1st of June, 1866. Apply to ISAAC WARD, No. 2 Wall-st., ... to E. D. CONDIT, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THE HANDSOME country seat in New-Brighton, Staten Island, with 10 acres of land, and fine shade trees. The house is large and well finished throughout, and has all the modern conveniences; the grounds are ornamental, and contain a large variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The property will be sold on favorable terms, or exchanged for property in this City. Apply to ISAAC WARD, No. 2 Wall-st., or to E. D. CONDIT, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 2 acres of land, in Orange, N. J., 15 minutes' walk from the depot; house contains 10 rooms, kitchen and cellar; well and cistern; fruit trees in full bearing; stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to ISAAC WARD, No. 2 Wall-st., or to E. D. CONDIT, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms, with bath and cellar; well of good water; 1 acre of ground, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of the depot. For further particulars apply to C. F. FLAMM, No. 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE—ROCKLAND COUNTY farm, 90 acres; 30 acres of fruit, large orchard; stock of crops, farming utensils all complete. Only principals answered, and describe their property. Address SALE, Box No. 141 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, NEAR Flushing, L. I., and 20 minutes from the City; house, barn, outbuildings, fruit, orchard &c.; horses, cows, carriage, crops and farming tools all included. Price $4,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, A FINE COUNTRY residence, about 35 acres of choice land, on the main road to Cornwall, one mile from the village. For particulars inquire of C. B. CLARK, No. 25 Wall-st., or O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in the upper part of New-York, an excellent cotton plantation, 6 miles from Rome, in Upper Georgia; the property is valued at $70,000, and will be exchanged for. ELIJAH ROOT & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND 2 LOTS AT HARlem for sale, with possession, 126th-st., between 8th and 6th ave.; 11 rooms, gas, bath, &c.; price $10,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st.; from 9 to 2 P. M.

THIRD-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Improved and unimproved property for sale, on 3d-av., from 126th to 132d-st. Information cheerfully given. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Bolling Spring, N. J., 25 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 97 Fort-row.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS—FOR SALE TWO very fine lots, northeast corner 5th-av. and 113th-st.; price $2,500 each. CURRY, No. 62 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE MANONASSETT HOUSE,
MADISON, CONN.,
Will be opened for Summer guests May 25, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad, 2½ hours from New-York. The house is entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make it a delightful and pleasant resort. Applications may address H. L. PARKER, Manonassett House, Madison, Conn.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests WEDNESDAY, May 23. To engage apartments, apply in person or by letter to
BROTHERS, Saratoga Springs,
Or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE,
GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.
This house is now open for Summer travel; also, the Verandank, of same place, &c.
Believe no one when they say these hotels are full.
A. SMITH.

LAUREL HOUSE, AT CAUTERSKILL FALLS, on the Catskill Mountains, 1½ miles west of Mountain House, is now open. Desirable rooms may be engaged by letter to J. L. SHUTT, Catskill. Conveyance to the house by the proprietor's carriage, which will meet and by private carriages. Passengers for Catskill steamboat will take 8 o'clock morning train at Catskill station. Also, carriages may be had at the house to convey guests to all points of interest in the mountains, to Cattaraugh Cave, to Haines's Falls and Stony Clove, which abound in the best of trout fishing.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons. This delightful resort is 1 hour and 40 minutes' ride from New-York at 10 A. M. via Erie Railroad at Monroe on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4 P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. For further particulars, address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

STAMFORD, CONN.—THREE ROOMS ON Second floor in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot on the "Main" street. For particulars, address C. H. J., Box No. 269 Post-office.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1. This popular hotel, refurnished, refitted in the most elegant manner, and refurnished, refitted in the most elegant manner, and newly painted, is the most prominent hotel at Long Branch. Address COOPER & LAND.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MIDDLE GRANville, Washington County, N. Y., opens for guests June 1.
O. H. OLD.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open May 31, 1866.
S. LAND, Proprietor.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARIA STEWARD by her aunt Ellen Igo. Those having seen her since the year of 1850 will confer a favor by calling on or addressing at No. 123 East 28th-st.

ELLEN IGO, County Longford, Ireland.

G. H. A. H. WILL BE AT THE SAME PLACE TUESDAY, 29th instant, same hour.

NYE'S IMPROVED DAMPER.—THIS article, just patented, is one of great practical utility, which every consumer of fuel wants, and which has been pronounced by the most scientific and practical men to be superior to anything of the kind before produced, being adapted alike to the stove funnel and chimney flue, and must meet an immense sale throughout the country.

State, county, and town rights for sale.
Apply to either of the undersigned:
G. G. BATES, Barre, Mass.
WM. B. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.
or H. CARRUTH & CO.,
No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT EUGKERPsie, A country place, completely furnished, with in excess of good order, for the use and enjoyment of the grounds of L. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient; the stables, &c., are of the best. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, and command a fine view of the Hudson River. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS AND VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety of desirable country seats and farms for sale or to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. SLACK WELL, No. 65 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms, with bath and cellar; well of good water; 1 acre of ground, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of the depot. For further particulars apply to C. F. FLAMM, No. 73 Liberty-st., New-York.

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G. G. BATES, Barre, Mass.
WM. B. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.
or H. CARRUTH & CO.,
No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, in a first-class family as housekeeper, seamstress, or to take charge of children; is a good nurse and plain cook; has no objection to the country; is well recommended from the last place. Call at No. 14 West ...

WANTED—SITUATIONS (CITY AND COUNtry) for thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, &c. Families (Protestant, Catholic), will find it to their interest to call at the Intelligence Office, No. 5 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., for three days, from 12 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waiting-maid; has no objection to travel; City preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 141 Sixth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and can per...form, if so required, the duties of a nurse; can take the entire charge of the infant; has no objection to travel; City reference can be seen at her present place. Apply to-day and to-morrow. Call at No. 20 Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, washer and ironer; would do light housework; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 311 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and to plain sewing or chamber-work; is willing to assist in the kitchen; City reference. Apply at No. 11a East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse, who is also capable of taking charge of an infant, and this gives the best of references of four years from last situation. Call at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl to do chambermaid work and sewing, or would take care of grown children; good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 161 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; unwilling to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give 3½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waiting; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 107 2d-st., near 2d-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL RECENTLY landed, a situation as milliner, mantua-maker and dressmaker; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 106 2d-st., near 2d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged Frenchwoman (Parisian) to take care of one or two grown children, and do all kinds

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, NOBODY TO BLAME, or MARIE ANTOINETTE AT THE FAIRY CIRCUS, and THE LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK, Characters by Mesdames D. Varian, Pollock, & G. Barrett; Messrs. J. W. Collier, George Jordan, W. H. Dawson, Miss Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Annie Maeder, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THIS EVENING, SECOND NIGHT OF [illegible] o'clock. IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Lester, Fisher, Brougham, John Gilbert, Chippendale, Davidge, Blake, Mrs. Chas. Jeffries, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LOAN OF A LOVER and CINDERELLA'S EXPECTANT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE WOOD DEMON, or THE LAWYER AND THE WOODMAN and THE BOATSWAIN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; Or, IRELAND IN THE SNOW BIRD and JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy, Dwarf, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Matured in their ecombricities; LES MINSTRELS, THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS, BLACK CHEMISTRY, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PSEEB PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON,
59th-st. opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile pupils, CLARENCE, MIS. DE BERG, the dashing Female Equestrienne.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Paintings SEALED UP BY ICE-BERGS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CONCERT. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Bell-players.

MORRISS HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, A GRAND OPTICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
SUNDAY EVENING, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 308 Broadway.
THIS DAY—OPEN AND FREE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NOS ALLIES and LES RENDEZ-VOUS BOURGEOIS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

[illegible]
The DAILY TIMES, per annum $10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included) $12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year $3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year $2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the New-York Times for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in five parts, and contains 192 double-column pages.

Not only is an index to our own paper in this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. MORRILL introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information as to what executive action had taken place under the various bills for the colonization of persons of African descent, which was adopted. Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolutions concerning cadet appointments. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. NESMITH, that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army. The amendment was disagreed to by yeas 18, nays 19. The joint resolution was then passed.

In the House, Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees on the Western Plains, which was read twice and referred. On motion of Mr. PERHAM, the Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the pension laws were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked. The Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company was taken up. It provides for a commercial canal and a sewer between the Anacosta River and the Georgetown terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Mr. HOOPER reported a bill to secure and regulate the safe keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The bill makes it embezzlement for any disbursing officer to loan, with or without interest, any of the public money intrusted to him. Mr. SCHENCK reported back a substitute for the Bounty Bill, and immediately moved the previous question. The bill was passed by a vote of 139 to 2. It limits the payment of bounty where the soldier is dead and there is no widow or minor children under sixteen years of age. It gives to each soldier, sailor and marine, eight and one-third dollars for each month of service, or $100 a year, deducting bounties already received from any service. The Tax Bill was next considered, and continued at the Evening Session.

GENERAL NEWS.

While the negroes of Louisville and neighborhood were celebrating Whitsuntide last Monday, by pic-nics in the suburban groves, a difficulty occurred between the negro soldiers and the civilians of the same race, which resulted in a serious riot. The Louisville *Journal* says some thirty or forty shots were exchanged, during which five or six persons were desperately wounded. The ringleader received three or four ugly wounds in the body, from which he afterward died.

The Boston papers state that a short time since a resident of the South, a graduate of Harvard, visited Boston in a penniless condition, having lost everything by the rebellion. His old classmates opened a subscription, and in a short time presented him with the handsome sum of $2,700 with which to commence the world anew. The widow of a late worthy teacher of Boston was surprised the other day with the present of a purse containing $1,000, the gift of four of her husband's classmates at Harvard.

Surrogate WEBSTER, of Essex County, N. J., has within a few days admitted to probate several wills, the value of the property devised amounting in the aggregate to nearly half a million dollars. Among them is the estate of the late MOSES WARD, valued at $200,000; ELIAS TOMPKINS, $146,000; ELIZA DUNN, $63,000; THOMAS FRANCISCO, $50,000. Except a bequest to the Orphan Asylum by Mr. WARD, the property is all given to private parties.

A notorious scoundrel and highwayman, named FRANK BORDEN, who recently assaulted and robbed FRANCIS H. KALES, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at Joliet.

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Journal* states that a person named FOX, in Tunbridge, is reported to have murdered his wife, and endeavored to dispose of the body by burning it in a barn. The fire was discovered, the body rescued, and the murderer arrested. The story is that FOX and wife had parted, and FOX proceeded her to assist him in the performance of a design to reconcile their differences.

In the Virginia Circuit Court, now sitting at Alexandria, when the case of the Commonwealth against BOX (a white man, charged with felony,) was on trial, the Commonwealth's attorney asked that he might be permitted to introduce negro witnesses to testify, claiming the right to do so under the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. Judge THOMAS declined permission, on the ground that the court was a State Court, and he was acting under the laws of the State of Virginia.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says: "A letter from B. B. JOHNSON, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, says Auburn is selected as the place of trial of mowers and reapers, horse-power threshers, horse hay-forks, and other implements for harvesting purposes. The trial will commence July 10, and continue until every machine offered has had a thorough trial."

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday at Chicago from the explosion of kerosene. Mr. FREEDMAN was endeavoring to adjust a kerosene lamp to a bracket in the wall, when a portion of the apparatus broke. This was followed immediately by an explosion, the burning liquid being thrown upon the garments of Mrs. FREEDMAN, who was so terribly burned that she died.

The Postmaster-General has ordered a contract to be made with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, to convey the mails from Portland, Oregon, to the Dalles, at $10,000 per annum, the service to be six times a week, and permits the contractors to give the offices at Fisher's Landing, Washougal and Hood Rivers a once-a-week supply.

The Government has awarded a contract for raising the vessels in the river and harbor of Savannah, which were sunk by the rebels to obstruct the channel. The gunboats and other vessels were scuttled and sunk at the time the city was evacuated. There are in all about twenty, some of them valuable, with all their guns and armament on board.

JOHN C. BECK, one of the men concerned in the forgery of certificates on bonded warehouses in this City, was arrested at Rochester on Wednesday. The amount of the forgeries was about $300,000. Mr. GOLDING, of the Detective Force, traced BECK from place to place till he found him residing in a quiet way at Rochester.

Dr. HENRY T. BOWDITCH, of Boston, has been fined $1,000 for branding a soldier with the letter D. (deserter) when he was acting as examining Surgeon in the office of the Provost-Marshal.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, the Sanitary Committee presented a very interesting report, embracing, among other things, the subject of mineral waters. The Committee recommend that the public eschew all soda-fountain beverages but plain soda. Dr. PARKER thought carbonic acid gas water the fittest name for the many mineral waters which are offered. It was ordered that the business of loading and unloading manure at Hunter's Point be discontinued except at night. Citizens of Sing Sing submitted a petition asking that Dr. ADRIAN H. HOFFMAN, father of the Mayor of New-York, be appointed Sanitary Inspector for Sing Sing. Dr. LEWIS APPLEGATE was appointed Sanitary Inspector, to fill a vacancy. Dr. CRANE offered a resolution forbidding the sale [illegible] any vehicle in the public streets, except by permission of the Board, of any fish, meat, fowl or vegetables. Mr. BERGEN notified the Board that he will at some future meeting move for the dismissal of certain Inspectors in Brooklyn after they shall have been two months in employment.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, yesterday, four hundred licenses were granted, making the total to date four thousand eight hundred and seventy. Commissioner TRACY reported that, after having examined the charter of the village of New-Brighton, on Staten Island, he had reached the conclusion that it is unconstitutional and void, and that therefore the Metropolitan Board of Excise has jurisdiction over that village and all other parts of Richmond County. Five New-Brighton venders have already applied for license, and are on the safe side. The license trade was rather dull yesterday morning, but later in the day buyers of license papers flocked in by scores, and at the close Mr. MANIERRE's aggregate was $550,000.

An important principle was decided yesterday, in the Supreme Court, by Justice BARNARD, in the case of The People on the relation of EDWARD M. BANKS vs. The Board of Education. The decision involves the rights, powers, and duties of the Board under a late statute in regard to the appointment of Principals, Vice-Principals and Teachers in our Public Schools. The motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Board of Education to appoint a Principal of the Male Department of School No. 49, on the nomination of the Trustees of the District, was denied.

Yesterday morning the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License heard the widows of New-York and Brooklyn who are engaged in the liquor traffic. Seventy-nine women applied, but only forty-four of the number carried the necessary papers. This morning the Committee will hear appeals from those venders whose applications for license to sell liquors in New-York have been rejected, and to-day's work, it is supposed, will close the Committee's work so far as this City is concerned. All the New-York Police Captains are to be present at the hearing.

About midnight of Friday fire was discovered in the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, among some bales of hay. The flames burned rapidly, extending to a number of freight cars in close vicinity to the depot, all of which were loaded with corn, potatoes and other produce just brought from Albany. The depot, with about three thousand bales of hay, was completely destroyed. The fire consumed the entire building and contents, causing a loss of $110,000.

The divorce suit of KATE A. WILSON against JAMES T. WILSON was on again yesterday in the Supreme Court. After argument Justice BARNARD ordered a decree to be entered, setting aside the marriage as a nullity, and void *ab initio*. An order was also entered directing Messrs. JAMES & DUNPHY to prepare papers, to be presented to the next General Term, for the purpose of having the name of Counselor THOMAS J. E. STOWELL stricken from the rolls.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSELL suspended sentence in seven cases, and ordered the discharge of the prisoners; one was tried and acquitted; three were remanded for sentence; two were sent to the Penitentiary for one year each; one was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined in $100; one was sent to the State Prison for four years, one for three years, and two for two years and six months each.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the building No. 654 Broadway, occupied by J. B. COX, Messrs. SCHNEIDER & Co., booksellers, and others. The flames ran up the stairway, and communicated to the third and fourth floors, both of which were greatly damaged by fire. The lower stories were much injured by water. The aggregate loss is about $30,000.

The libel suit brought by HUGH MEDDICK, of the Twenty-first Ward, to recover the sum of $5,000 from Mr. BEACH, of the *Sun*, for damages to plaintiff's character, by reason of the publication in that paper of a police report claimed to be libelous, was concluded yesterday in the Common Pleas. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $50, which amount will carry costs of suit.

Dr. ANDREWS' Aereon or flying ship ascended yesterday afternoon from the corner of Greene and Houston streets, and was soon lost sight of in the direction of Harlem. Dr. ANDREWS and two other gentlemen were in the car.

Decrees of divorce were granted in the Supreme Court yesterday in the cases of STRAUSS against STRAUSS, and MARY A. ROLLINS against REUBEN R. ROLLINS. In the latter case the custody of the children is awarded to the wife.

The trial of TILT against TILT was postponed yesterday until Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the investigation is expected to commence before Justice BARNARD in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

ROSE FAHEY, aged 7 years, and residing on the fifth floor of No. 188 East Twenty-second-street, fell from the window yesterday afternoon, and was so terribly mangled that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The late sale of real estate by the Corporation will realize over $2,050,000.

The gold market opened stronger yesterday, but left off 140 per cent. as against 139¾ the day before. The export of this day's steamers is reckoned as $6,000,000. Money was easier, and the Stock Exchange firm at rising figures.

Breadstuffs and cotton were in good demand and firmer yesterday. Cotton goods were active and advancing. Other branches of trade presented no new features.

Is the War to be Renewed?

A Challenge in the Basis of Representation.

Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN, in a letter recently published, declared that "the North would renew the war to-morrow" rather than endure the inequality of representation in proportion to voters which the Constitution now gives the Southern States in consequence of the destruction of Slavery. He reaffirms this opinion in a reply to our comments upon this declaration, which we publish in another column. But we see nothing in the reasons by which he supports it to render it even plausible.

Mr. OWEN presents this inequality as a case of intolerable tyranny which, he thinks, the North will resent and resist by force, unless it is given up. But Mr. OWEN must be aware that it is nothing new. It has existed from the very beginning of the Government. The Constitution made *population*, and not *voters*, the basis and measure of representation. This is all there is of it. It has always been the fundamental law of the land, that every State should have representatives in proportion to its aggregate population, and not simply in proportion to those of its people who are permitted to vote. In New-York aliens are not allowed to vote, but they are counted in deciding the number of representatives to which the State is entitled. In Massachusetts, nobody can vote except those citizens of the United States who can read and write—yet aliens as well as natives, who can do neither, are counted in the basis of representation. In Illinois and other Western States, negroes are not allowed to vote, yet they are counted in fixing the number of their representatives. And precisely the same thing, and nothing *more*, is true in South Carolina and in Georgia. The number of their representatives depends upon their aggregate population—not upon the number of their voters. This is a constitutional provision, applicable to all the States alike, and not to the Southern States alone. It has always been so, except that while Slavery existed only *three-fifths* of that part of the population who were slaves were counted in determining the basis of representation—this distinction has been abrogated by the destruction of Slavery. But, owing to the fact that a larger portion of their population are not voters at the South than at the North, the South has more representatives in *proportion to voters*, than the North. But the Constitution never based representation upon voters at all. The number of voters has never hitherto had anything whatever to do with the number of representatives. That feature has never yet been engrafted upon our system of Government. The people adopted the Constitution without it, and Congress has never yet even proposed that it should be amended in this particular.

Now we cite these facts—not as showing that no amendment is needed—but as showing that the North is not likely to "renew the war" unless an amendment is now made for which it has never hitherto thought it worth while even to ask. Mr. OWEN's opinion on this point seems to us simply absurd. We believe the people of the North desire such an amendment. They would gladly see representation based on *voters*, instead of on *population* as heretofore: because it would give them a relative increase of power, by diminishing the representation of the Southern States. But the representation which those States now enjoy is distinctly and expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution. They hold it by precisely the same title which gives us our right—the same precisely which gives to any State any representation at all. We would like this changed—but to say that "*the North will renew the war*" unless it is changed, is to talk nonsense.

But Mr. OWEN says that unless we make this change a condition precedent to any representation of the South in Congress, we can never secure it. Possibly that may be true,—but it affords no reason for "renewing the war." Nor, in our judgment, does it afford any reason for exacting this condition. If we may require *that* condition we may require any other; and that is simply treating the Southern States as so many conquered provinces, outside the provisions of the Constitution altogether. We do *not* hold, we say in reply to Mr. OWEN's question, that the war, or the victory, or the cost of battle, has given our Government the right to discard the restrictions which the Constitution imposes upon its power, or to change one of the clearest and most explicit of its clauses in any other mode than the one pointed out for its own amendment.

Mr. OWEN says that by refusing to exact this change as a condition of admission to representation in Congress, (which he styles a peaceful, constitutional remedy,) we make a "renewal of the war" on the part of the North necessary and probable, and thus peril the public tranquility. We do not think so. That amendment can be secured in other ways. It can be secured, in our judgment, if the whole North desires it, by the ordinary course of public action. It involves the surrender of a portion of political power on the part of the South, until they are ready to extend their suffrage. Is not this a case where *equivalents* may be fairly offered and accepted? And cannot the North much better afford equivalents which shall secure the end, than to seek the same end by a "renewal of the war?" Certainly the resources of statesmanship ought to be equal to the solution of such a problem. Let Mr. OWEN turn his attention to other means than legislative coercion, or a "renewal of the war," and see whether he cannot think of some better scheme for remedying the inequality which he somewhat exaggerates, but of which he justly complains.

AN IMPERIAL CARICATURE.—An Emperor whose position is so long in dispute as that of MAXIMILIAN, and whose power is so ill consolidated, as his still is, must be said to have a "bad show," viewed in regard to its permanency. The Empire was set up after the most approved fashion, but its subsequent history has not been of the approved imperial kind. There have been imperial severities, but not imperial order. The Chief of the State has stood with sword drawn, but the submissive subjects have not trembled at his frown. He has ruled the people, but they are not governed; issued edicts, but they are not obeyed; taxed heavily, but his coffers are empty. His crown, sceptre and robe may be imperial enough, but that which they are supposed to represent he has in beggarly proportion. Now, to see an Emperor in such a plight is altogether pitiful. We are accustomed in these days to such Emperors as the Third NAPOLEON, and to all way in which he has established his throne upon the ruins of a republic. MAXIMILIAN did not even a feeble imitation of such a character, he is in a sorry case of it. Now, we put it to all other respectable Emperors, and especially to NAPOLEON, whether they can afford to allow themselves to be caricatured in this way; whether they will not bring discredit on their profession by permitting it, and weaken their power by tolerating its continuance?

An Encouraging Symptom.

We had in a Southern exchange the following gratifying paragraph:

"DISCONTINUED.—We regret to learn that the daily *South Carolinian*, an exquisite literary journal published in Charleston, S. C. by DE FONTAINE, publisher, and WM. GREGORY SIMMS, Editor, has been discontinued for the want of support. The New-Orleans *Delta*, a capital paper, was discontinued a short time since for the same cause."

We heartily rejoice that these journals have been discontinued for "want of support." We wish the whole brood of Southern newspapers, of which they are samples, could share the same fate. They are doing more to damage the South in every way, and to keep the whole country embroiled in hot and angry sectional controversy, than scores of loyal journals can cure or counteract. They represent the class of insolent braggarts who did so much to betray the South into rebellion, and so little to help her out. They have always been her worst enemies, and are justly responsible for the disaster and ruin in which she is now overwhelmed. Now that the war is over, and every interest of the South, material, social and political, demands wise and healing counsels—the allaying of old animosities and the development of new friendships, these pestilent fools can find nothing better to do than feed the flame of dying hatreds and revive the hostilities from which their section has suffered so much.

It is a good sign that their sheets are not supported by the people among whom they are published. It shows that they do not represent the tone and temper of the Southern people. The villainous falsehoods and incendiary paragraphs have been doing duty in the columns of the Washington *Chronicle* and kindred journals, and have adorned the mossic speeches of the Sumners and Kellys of Congress, by which Northern passion has been kept alive so long. We trust their death will remedy something of the mischief they have done during their pestilent career. There are many others scattered through the South which, we hope for the sake of the South herself, will now follow their example. The Southern States need just now a good many things more than they need "outspoken, fearless journals" of the stamp of those which have perished for "want of support."

Mr. Seward and His Allied Assailants.

The Copperheads are abusing Mr. SEWARD. The Democratic *World* joins Mr. FORNEY's radical *Chronicle* and *Press* in denouncing the Auburn speech and its author. In their efforts to vilify and decry him, they use substantially the same epithets, working from different points, but both evidently having the same object in view.

The conduct of the radical journals in this regard is neither unexpected nor unreasonable. Considering the influence needed by the Secretary of State in the ranks of the Republican Party, it is not surprising that those who are engaged in the task of preventing the restoration of the Union in its original entirety find in his utterances a formidable obstacle. His life-long labors in laying the foundations of the party, in helping to construct it through a lengthened period of storm and peril, and in contributing to its guidance to power and triumph—all pass for nothing in the judgment of its extreme members. Devotion to the best interests of his party and his country does not shield him from the malignity of the men who care neither for party or country, except as both may be used for the most unworthy ends. The spectacle is humiliating, but it cannot be said to be unexpected. And so long as radicalism expends its energies in promoting national disunion and strife, and in preventing the consummation of a policy that would crown the victories of war with the more glorious victories of peace, so long may we look for the abuse of Mr. SEWARD at the hands of the radical leaders and the radical press. In this particular, at least, they are honest. Their purpose is avowed. Their game is above-board. And they make no secret of their resolve to assail and if possible to destroy every one who essays to thwart their schemes. The Auburn speech was too strong in its statement of facts, too clear in its enunciation of principles, too conclusive in its vindication of the President's position, and too effective in its appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the country, not to receive radical condemnation. In their eyes its conservatism is a sufficient reason for censure.

With the *World* the case is different. It has pretended to support the President. It has paraded an affected anxiety about the condition of the country, and has professed a willingness to help the men in power to restore the era of unity and peace. It has counselled conciliation and conservatism and moderation as between the friends of constitutional measures and the Union. It has claimed credit for an alleged readiness to do justice to those who, under other circumstances have been opponents, and has set itself up as a model of forbearance and magnanimity. Such a journal, if sincere, would surely be among the first to recognize, not only the liberality and breadth of view which marked Mr. SEWARD's remarks at Auburn, but the conservatism and generosity which distinguished him as the counsellor of Mr. LINCOLN, and which still distinguish him as an adviser of Mr. LINCOLN's successor.

We speak that which no well-informed writer will dispute when we say that since the termination of hostilities no official in the country has been more earnest, more assiduous, more considerate or consistent than the Secretary of State in his endeavors to mitigate sectional rancor and to restore the South to its constitutional *status* in the Union. Without shrinking from his duty to the loyal citizens in the Southern States, or from the enforcement of the tests which Congress may lawfully impose upon its members, he is known to have favored the immediate admission of Southern Senators and Representatives, and in all proper ways to have exerted himself in the support of the President and the policy he inherited.

From these facts the fair inference would be that Mr. SEWARD might rely upon a just interpretation of his words and conduct on the part of journals professing friendliness to the conservative side in the struggle now in progress. As a politician, he could neither hope the country that the mission of the Freedmen's Bureau is not nearly ended, or that it is inexpedient to transfer existing authority from the hands of speculating agents, who not seldom make mischief, to the hands of army officers, in whose fairness and fidelity whites and blacks will alike confide?

The Financial Panic in England and the Rage for Speculative Enterprises.

We have often had occasion in these columns to call attention to the excessive speculation and overtrading of late years in the British market. The vast profits accumulated there in the last ten years have tempted the English public to the wildest speculation and the most fanciful investments. The streams of British capital have fertilized the world. There is scarcely a country so remote that this river of gold has not reached it, stimulating production and business, and enriching it with the substantial results of capital.

From the vast roads of India, and the cotton-mills of Turkey, the mines of Nevada, the improvements of California, and the new railroads of our own West, the profits of British commerce have been constantly in active use. The gains of the little island, are distributed now over every civilized country, or uncivilized, which needs capital and can pay for it. On these investments, often carelessly made, "Financial Companies," with a vast number of shares representing only nominal wealth, are founded, and the wildest experiences of our gold and petroleum markets are repeated there on the London market. The old sober three per cent. investments in consols almost fall out of fashion, in these new and dashing openings for wealth.

These Companies have been gradually coming to grief, and drawing down many a speculator as well as honest investor. Then, under the great prosperity of all branches, overtrading has been stretched to its utmost limits. There is no such careful "sailing close to the wind" as prevails now in America, where a financial panic could do but little harm. Credit has been offered by English bankers to a vast extent, and trade and commerce pressed to an extravagant limit. Every land is flooded with British products; to be sold often at a ruinous sacrifice. The first rude blow given to this inflated system was that lately administered by the discovery of so much larger a supply of cotton afloat and in port, both from India and America, than had been previously supposed. The panic in cotton has no doubt prepared the way for this grander crash. The sudden raising of the rate of discount by the Bank, which we had ten days ago, showed the dread of the coming storm; and the contract with France, when the rate was hardly more than half the English, was a striking evidence of the different soundness of the two markets.

Then came the usual precursors of a war, such as we witnessed here in 1861. Every German or Italian that could turn his property into gold at once began to do so. British securities were sold, American to a limited degree, (though certain hereafter to be bought again,) gold and silver were in request. England, as the great commercial centre of the precious metals, at once began to be drained. Bullion was flowing out to the Continent; and, as the United States had been paying their debts in cotton or Government securities, comparatively little had come in as yet from the country. The Bank had to raise its rates still higher, even to nine and ten per cent., and, of course, a universal stringency set in.

The failure of one large house—formerly a leading banking firm—though now a "limited liability company," with a great number of shareholders, began the panic, and such a scene followed as England has not beheld for two generations. We need not dwell on the particulars, by this time so familiar to our readers.

These financial "crises," as we have learned by bitter experience in America, are most useful and healthful crises in the sanitary condition of the "body monetary." England needs them, as we have needed them. There is no other cure for speculation and overtrading. Individuals will suffer, but the community is benefited. We have no doubt that the next mail will show the storm subsided.

A European war will not very greatly affect English trade. Two Continental countries will soon drive all the gold out of their limits by entire suppression of specie payments. We have done so, so that gold from Italy, Austria and America must begin now to pour again into England. If in no other way it can be secured, our securities will be sent over to this country to force our gold out. British products will equally be in demand, whether in war or peace. No shock here, answering the English, will react and damage the British market. We have a different currency, and though there may be a temporary stringency, no deep effect can be felt. Even our securities returned will soon be wanted again on the Continent.

We have no doubt that the worst of the British crisis is over, and that we shall soon get news of a favorable turn.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Is Further Inquiry Necessary?

The House has passed another Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which ought to receive careful scrutiny before it becomes a law. All loyal citizens approve of the organization of the Bureau as a necessity of the war, and they accord it the credit of having rendered the country, and especially the newly liberated race, valuable service. Aside from some errors of judgment, and some abuse of power in its management, it has promoted the interests of humanity and contributed to the social and industrial reorganization of the South. But that the Bureau has well nigh completed its work, and that preparations should be made for the early termination of its functions,—is the opinion of most thinking people among us, not because they are indifferent to the welfare of the freedman, but because they believe that the Bureau, if continued, would probably become a mere partisan machine, and that after a brief period the restoration of the South to harmony and prosperity will proceed more surely without the Bureau than under its influence.

It must be acknowledged that this view of the question is sustained by more than an average amount of evidence. For months past the Bureau has been a subject of investigation. Had we no further knowledge of its working than has been derived from the observations of shrewd newspaper correspondents, there would be little difficulty in arriving at an intelligible conclusion. We have, however, in addition, a large body of official testimony, reported by parties whose bias certainly cannot be said to be on the side of the ex-rebels. Messrs. COWDEN and CLAY. SCHURZ have told the politicians' version of the story. Overlooking the defects inseparable from hastily-constructed machinery and the abuses resulting from imperfectly enforced responsibility, they have done their utmost to blacken the Southern whites and to whiten the Southern blacks. On the other hand, Gen. GRANT has furnished an ample contribution to impartial history. He has done justice to the Bureau by pointing out wherein it has been useful; he has shown in what particulars its management has been mischievous, and in what manner he would apply a remedy; he has affirmed the existence of kindly relations between the planters and those who were lately their slaves, and the consequent expediency of gradually restricting the active labors of the Bureau. To a certain class, Gen. GRANT's facts and opinions have been the reverse of palatable. But as between Gen. GRANT, the soldier of the Union, knowing nothing of and caring nothing for political parties, and intent only upon the honest discharge of duty, and Mr. SCHURZ, the active ally of partisans, the country could not for a moment hesitate. Who now hears of the report of Mr. SCHURZ? Who attaches the value of a feather to his opinions touching the matter investigated? And who does not feel that Gen. GRANT said all that was necessary to the formation of a sound estimate as to the general merits of the question under consideration?

Is evidence yet needed in detail? Is it necessary to exhibit the particulars of what Gen. GRANT presented in its totality? Well, the task is now being prosecuted by men whose qualifications none have dared to impugn. Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON are doing their work thoroughly. They tell not only what they see and what they think, but what is said to them by colored people themselves. They are examining the working of the Bureau in all its parts, and with an evident regard for the rights and happiness of the negroes; and they are furnishing a record of their conclusions, and the facts upon which they rest, with a frankness and an impartiality that cannot be mistaken. Their facts, indeed, are not quite in accordance with the notion that the Bureau is a divine institution, but they are facts, nevertheless, and we are bound to heed them. And their conclusions are somewhat at variance with the pet ideas of those who would perpetuate the Bureau and multiply its powers, as a part of the plan for governing the South as subjugated territory. But if these conclusions tally with the evidence, of which all may judge, shall they not be accepted as the basis of action in regard to the Bureau?

Are the Congressional admirers of the Reconstruction Committee still unsatisfied? Would they have Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON's witnesses examined under oath? Are they anxious to verify the representations of these gallant soldiers with reference to the Fitz style of agents, or the agents who have gone into partnership and used the appliances of the Bureau for their personal advantage? We apprehend that on these points there is no room for anxiety. Trials for malfeasance are promised which will bring out the whole case, under oath, with more precision than a Joint Committee can hope to attain to. Why not await in patience the result of a judicial inquiry? Is it supposed that another partisan performance will outweigh the calm discrimination of Gen. GRANT, or the painstaking, impartial and eminently considerate examination of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON? Is it really imagined that anything which a committee of politicians may report will persuade

ART MATTERS.

In aid of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Mrs. CHARLES F. DALY, Vice-President, an exhibition is now given of BRADFORD's "Scalers Crushed by Icebergs," at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. In behalf of the Committee, the accompanying circular says that "the scene is off the coast of Labrador. Against the opalescent background of the ice, the ship, struck by the rays of the setting sun, outlines herself. Small boats lie near, which are fast loading with what can be carried from the wreck. Another vessel, deserted, lies to the right, enveloped in flames, (which have been kindled to prevent her from drifting into collision with other craft,) and from this a band of men are dealing toward safety. In the far distance, which is most skillfully rendered, appear the dim, ghostly sails of a ship, locked in by seas of ice stretching away to the extreme north." Mr. BRADFORD evinces a very thorough familiarity with the subject, and in the mere physical effects has achieved entire success. Dr. HAYS, we are informed, regards the picture as a most faithful portraiture. The entire receipts of the exhibition are to be devoted to the noble charity above named, and it will be gratifying to know of its liberal patronage.

SOLDIERS PLAYING CARDS, MEISSONIER.

At GOUPIL's (Mr. KNOEDLER) there are a number of new French pictures, one of which is from the fertile brush of MEISSONIER, who is well known to the picture-loving portion of the American public, through his marvelous miniature paintings of interiors with numerous figures. His skilful manipulation, his wonderful and minute drawing combined with his brilliancy of color, place him in the highest rank of his school. The subject of the present picture is one of his especial favorites, and is treated in his most interesting and successful manner. It represents a group of cavalry soldiers, of the time of LOUIS QUATORZE, seated around a table in a guard-room, engaged in card-playing. Several are standing near, looking on, and others, before an open fireplace, are smoking and telling stories. Every one clad in the picturesque costume of the period, has been the subject of careful study. The chief attraction of the picture is found in the clever way the varying expressions of their countenances, as they are interested in the success or failure of the players, and also the exhilaration and discomfiture appeared in the faces of the contestants themselves, cannot fail to strike the viewer as admirable in their separate distinctions. The figure with the pitcher—the pitcher itself being exquisitely painted—is one of the most remarkable in the group. The one fronting the spectator, with the felt-hat, is a good likeness of WALLER, the artist, who sat for this especial picture. The man standing, and the man before the fire, are capitally drawn and painted, and we recall no picture of MEISSONIER's more interesting in subject or more elaborately painted than this.

The Connecticut Girl and Evangeline—BARTLETT.—Some months since we called public attention to a marble bust of a rising young sculptor, BARTLETT. The excellencies of genius stand clearly out from the crudities of inexperience, and from the beauty of his first work we predicted success in the future. The New-England people have kept Mr. BARTLETT busy since then in reproducing the "Connecticut Girl," whose counterfeit presentments may be found in a score of public places at the East. A second attempt has given a peculiar idealism of "Evangeline." The conception is original, following rather the latter development of the poem than the earlier. As a work of art, it is a vast improvement on the "Connecticut Girl," and well worthy the attention given it by artists and connoisseurs generally.

In the Wilderness—CONKEY.—This little thing is a successful following out of the vein so happily struck by BOUGHS, in his series of war pictures in plaster. It represents one of the thousands of brave youths who fell in that terrible battle-thicket. Wounded and weary, the boy lies along the ground, his arm supporting the drooping head, and the neglected cap, canteen and accoutrements surrounding the rough stump against which he leans. The statuette tells its own story, and a brief inscription suggests the thoughts of home which contrast with the sad picture. Mr. CONKEY is engaged upon other works in similar style. It is to be hoped they will be similarly successful.

Amusements.

FRENCH THEATRE.—This new establishment will be opened to-night, under the well-approved direction of Messrs. JULIENET and DRIVET. The house is new, and the artists are known; we may anticipate, therefore, a fine attendance. The pieces are "Nos Alliees" and "Les Rendezvous Bourgeois."

CHANFRAU IN BROOKLYN.—Last evening, under the management of Mr. TAILBURE, Mr. CHANFRAU appeared in the old-time favorite of "The Streets of New-York," as *Badger*. The house was well filled, and the evening's entertainment was an entire success. To-night Mr. CHANFRAU will appear at the same place in his favorite rôle of *Sam*.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Proceedings in the Old School Assembly—The Case of the Louisville Presbytery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, May 24.

The proceedings of the Old School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to-day consisted mainly of the presentation of and reading the report of the Committee on the Louisville Presbytery case.

The report reviews the declaration and testimony put forth by that body; considers it an evidence of an organized conspiracy against the Church, and concludes with a series of resolutions which declare the Presbytery of Louisville dissolved.

A new Presbytery is constituted to be called by the same name, occupy the same territory, and have care of the same Churches—the said Presbytery to be composed of so many ministers and elders as shall subscribe to the disapproval of the "

MARRIED

CORNELL—HASTINGS.—On Saturday, May 3, at the Cathedral, Detroit, by the Rev. James Howard, Dean, Sarah Darley Cornell, granddaughter of the late Hon. Thomas Hastings, LL.D., of Detroit.

DAVIS—BENEDICT.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. H. Hotchkiss, Miss Mary Benedict, daughter of Peter V. Benedict, Esq., to Mr. Arthur W. Davis, all of this city.

FISHER—HOWKINSON.—On Tuesday evening, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Howkinson, daughter of Benjamin Howkinson, to Mr. Frederick A. Fisher, all of this city.

FORT—STEVENS.—On Wednesday, May 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Stevens, daughter of Edward Stevens, to Mr. Edward Fort, all of this city.

GRAHAM—HOWARD.—On Tuesday evening, May 6, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Howard, daughter of Peter V. Howard, to Mr. Thomas Graham, all of this city.

HOLMES—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Holmes, all of this city.

HOWARD—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Howard, all of this city.

JONES—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Jones, all of this city.

KELLY—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Kelly, all of this city.

LEE—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Lee, all of this city.

MARTIN—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Martin, all of this city.

NELSON—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Nelson, all of this city.

OLIVER—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Oliver, all of this city.

PETERS—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Peters, all of this city.

QUINN—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Quinn, all of this city.

ROBERTS—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Roberts, all of this city.

SMITH—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Smith, all of this city.

TAYLOR—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Taylor, all of this city.

WILSON—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Wilson, all of this city.

YOUNG—BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Peter V. Brown, to Mr. Edward Young, all of this city.

DIED

BENJAMIN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Adele Louise, only daughter of Clarence C. and Hattie L. Benjamin, aged 2 years 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Lexington-av.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, May 5, at his residence, No. 25 Bleecker-st., Alexander Chapman, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, May 8, at 11 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, May 5, at his residence, No. 25 Bleecker-st., Alexander Chapman, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, May 8, at 11 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, 1866, Matthew Clarkson, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

COLLINS.—On Monday, May 5, Mary Collins, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

COLLINS.—On Monday, May 5, Mary Collins, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

DEVLIN.—On Monday, May 5, Mary Devlin, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

DEVLIN.—On Monday, May 5, Mary Devlin, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

DUNN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Dunn, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

DUNN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Dunn, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

FISHER.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Fisher, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

FISHER.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Fisher, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Graham, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Graham, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HALL.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Hall, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HALL.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Hall, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Harris, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Harris, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Henderson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Henderson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HUGHES.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Hughes, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

HUGHES.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Hughes, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Jackson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Jackson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

JAMES.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary James, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

JAMES.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary James, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Johnson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Johnson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Kelly, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Kelly, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

LEE.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Lee, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

LEE.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Lee, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Martin, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Martin, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

NELSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Nelson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

NELSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Nelson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

OLIVER.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Oliver, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

OLIVER.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Oliver, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

PETERS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Peters, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

PETERS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Peters, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

QUINN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Quinn, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

QUINN.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Quinn, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

ROBERTS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Roberts, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

ROBERTS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Roberts, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Smith, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Smith, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Taylor, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Taylor, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Wilson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Wilson, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Young, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mary Young, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Washington-square, on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Interment at Greenwood.

FINANCIAL.

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OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PRESIDENT: SHEPHERD KNAPP. VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER: EDWARD C. DELAVAN.
SECRETARY: EDGAR M. VAN WINKLE. GENERAL AGENT: GEORGE W. PRATT.

TRUSTEES:

Shepherd Knapp,	W. B. Isham,	John Van Nest,
R. H. Winthrop,	Elias H. Ely,	B. F. Wheelwright,
F. H. Wolcott,	James B. Drake,	G. J. Nevius,
Daniel S. Miodge,	W. Child,	H. K. Claflin,
H. Keep,	C. Halsey,	Francis Brown,
G. E. M. Davis,	J. A. Stewart,	R. B. Cobb,
A. F. Butterworth,	C. Gilbert,	D. P. Kelly,
M. L. Rispoch,	H. L. Pierson,	H. D. Vanderpoel,
James Marsh,	M. K. Jesup,	Kora A. Hart,
F. T. Aschman,	C. M. Connolly,	E. C. Delavan,
Frank Vincent,	George Elliott,	A. Quackenbush,
	G. J. Forrest.	

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers to all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
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TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the bankers of Rothschild & Sons, Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

A. LUDLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.

J. L. DUMONT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK.
Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP HOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 26th day of May, 1866, of the forty millions ($40,000,000) of Preferred Stock issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and including the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, take notice, that the amount specified will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the surrender and cancellation of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 7 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of the Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 79 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 10 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer as the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The books will be closed from the 1st inst. at 3 P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woodley,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
William Walter Phelps,	John D. Ogden,
Samuel L. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
	O. Del. Smith.

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 299 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and will remain open until the full amount of the authorized capital stock of said Company is subscribed.
M. H. MERRITT,
J. S. ROMANS, Jr.,
JOHN R. SMITH,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE RANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, GROZIER & CO. will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM E. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. GROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCallum,
Merchants, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by the first mortgage of the property of said company, dated April 1, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.
For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 3 and 18, 1863, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department within the interest only to the 31st of May inst.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 8th day of June, 1866.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOLDERS and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau-sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, APRIL 28, 1866	59,000
LOSSES UNPAID	1,095

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
NO. 144 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
(Opposite the Park, near City Hall.)
We buy and sell at the most liberal current rates 6-20 and 10-40 U. S. BONDS, 7.30 NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER COIN.
A full supply always on hand and ready for immediate delivery.
Government and California coupons cashed at best rates.
Stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Deposits received from merchants, bankers and others. Interest allowed on balances at current rates, or as may be agreed upon.
Special attention given to collections. Our correspondence extends to all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
We draw on Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 44 Broadway and No. 19 New-st.
Stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

KEOKUK BONDS!
The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 111 Broadway,
Financial Agent, City of Keokuk.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made. Highest cash prices given for
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.
THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY
Will be opened on the 25th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 20 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.
The capital of the Company is fixed at $2,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable manufactories, and lay down street and private mains to meet the fair demand of the citizens and companies in every part of the City of New-York. The Company has purchased all the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and controls the same. Subscribers will have an opportunity to subscribe for the stock of the Company, which has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing and introducing into Manhattan Island this cheap and brilliant gas, which can be used either for illumination or as a fuel, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be at slight as light as day.
The mutual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, allowing a dividend of 10 per cent., having been received upon, it is particularly urged upon the attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, as well as to the consumer of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and beautiful light, but participating in the business of gas-making, and having a direct common interest in the welfare of the Company.
Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with gas produced from coal, and its exemption from the offensive odor of the present gas, the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than the former—will commend itself to general use, and supply a new, convenient and economical fuel for domestic purposes. Monday next the subscribers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars will be given.
T. VAN DUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF NEW CONDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chapter 381, laws of 1866.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1880, from the sinking fund of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
The bids proposed will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to certificates of stock for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NIAGARA FALLS SALT AND SAWING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their names are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board.
JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 42.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 29th instant, and re-opened on the 4th day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 MARKET-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY,

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, and opened on the 18th day of June next.
CHAS. P. GILFIN, A. Sec'y.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 92 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday, the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALTON PETROLEUM CO., No. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which the polls will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day.
E. A. MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO. 30, THIRD FLOOR.) NEW-YORK, May 7, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Company will be closed from May 29, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M. June 15 next, for the election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 315 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.
ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.
The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Sheldon over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS
AND
TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105¾	106	June, 1-20	101¼	101⅜
Coupon, '81	106⅛	106¼	July, 1-20	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	101⅜	101½	Aug. C. T. Notes	104	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	101⅜	101½	Sept. C. T. Notes	103⅛	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	101⅛	101¼	Oct. C. T. Notes	102⅛	102¼
1-20 Coupon, '64	101	101⅛	Aug. C. T. Notes	104	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	101⅛	101¼	Sept. C. T. Notes	103⅛	103¼
10-40 Registered	94½	95	Oct. C. T. Notes	102⅛	102¼
10-40 Coupon	94½	95	May C. T. Notes	105⅛	105⅜
Currency Certifics.	99½	100	Aug. C. T. Notes	105⅛	105⅜
Gold	139½	139⅝	Sept. C. T. Notes	104⅛	104⅜
August, '64	103⅛	103⅜	Oct. C. T. Notes	103⅛	103⅜

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
OF NEW-YORK
Will receive from persons about to
SPEND THE SUMMER
ABROAD OR OUT OF THE CITY,
Silver Plate and other Valuables, Bonds, Wills, &c., guaranteeing their safe keeping, and will
RENT SMALL SAFES
AT $20, $30, $35, $40, $45 PER ANNUM,
IN THEIR
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
In the new Marble and absolutely Fire-Proof Building,
142 & 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st.
FRANCIS H. JEWES, President.
FRED'K FOSTER, Secretary.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.
All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

A. S. FOSTER,
BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
Corner of Cedar, opposite the Post-office.
5-20s and 7.30 BONDS, 6.30 and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES SOLD and SILVER BOUGHT and SOLD at BEST RATES.
SECURITIES, GOLD AND FOREIGN BANKERS and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES PURCHASED.
COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, and returns made on day of receipt.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchises of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their rights in such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, Jr.,
HARRY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Committee.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 44, AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 16, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Gen. Geo. S. Miller, Abraham G. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, Jonathan Godfrey, C. O. Scranton, E. H. Trowbridge and William W. Boardman. And at a meeting of the Directors held at Garland's, Hon. C. O. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, was unanimously elected President of said Company.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, (OF PENNSYLVANIA,) No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Washington, D. C., on Monday, June 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Room No. 61, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 2d of July, 1866, till after the election.
MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, June 5, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order
F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

5 TO 6,000 SHARES ANNITA COPPER MINING COMPANY, of California, at $2 per share. 2,000 shares Peterboro Copper Company, at $1 per share, at the Office of the Company. For sale by CHARLES F. RILEY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.
The Transfer Books will be closed THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1.
A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
BY THE
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK; 6TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
E. R. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED A LAWYER OF energy and ability, of a few years' practice, to be connected with a law firm in New-York City; one from the interior of New-York State or the Eastern States preferred. Address LAWYER, Box No. 120 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO AID IN THE manufacture and sale of a staple article. Capital required, from $250 to $1,000. J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 62 Pine-st.

A DRUGGIST OF RESPECTABILITY, having $8,000, desires a partnership in an established wholesale jobbing drug-house. Address W. R., care of Postmaster, Tarrytown.

WANTED—A REGULAR OR ACTIVE PARTNER with $10,000 to engage in an established and very profitable cash manufacturing business. Address EMERSON, Box No. 186 Tower Office.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

THE MAGIC PHOTOGRAPH.—NEW, startling, original and delightful old and young. Price 50c. by mail. J. G. HANEY & CO., No. 120 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 26, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Exchange, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.,
By order of the Executors of the Estate of Jacob Lorillard, deceased,
Will be sold,
Lot No. 1.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 1 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 2.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 3 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 3.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 5 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 4.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 7 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 5.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 9 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 6.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 11 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 7.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 13 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 8.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 15 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 9.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 17 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 10.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 19 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 11.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 21 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 12.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 23 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 13.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 25 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 14.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 27 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 15.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 29 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 16.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 31 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 17.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 33 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 18.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 35 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 19.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 37 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 20.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 39 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 21.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 41 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 22.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 43 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 23.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 45 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 24.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 47 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 25.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 49 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 26.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 51 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 27.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 53 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 28.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 55 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 29.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 57 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 30.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 59 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 31.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 61 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $5,000.
Lot No. 32.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 63 Lorillard-st., between Grand-st. and Division-st., 2d-av. and Forsyth-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail.
Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, Commander, 2,800 tons, 1,600 horse power ..... 31st May.
Bohemia, C. G. Jessen, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power ..... 16th June.
Weser, Frederick G. Purrer, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power ..... 30th June.
Hermann, C. G. Purrer, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power ..... July.
Further departures from New-York (besides extra steamers): July 28; August 8, 18; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 1, 15; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Ocean, about 1st June; 6, 13, 20, 27 July; 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 August; 7, 21 September; 5, 19 October; 2, 16 November; 30 December.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90; steerage, $37 50.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $250; second cabin, $150; steerage, $75.
Children under 12 years, half price.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	1,600	Gerrish.
SOUTHERN	2,000	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,300	Forbes.
HELVETIA	1,350	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	2,017	Grogan.
ERIN	2,010	Ousting.
PENNSYLVANIA	1,700	Jones.
LOUISIANA	2,100	Thompson
DENMARK	2,117	Thomson
FRANCE	2,500	(Building)
GERMANY		(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ..... SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK ..... SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND ..... SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The above fine steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly restored, will sail from Pier No. 43 North River for Havre, calling at Plymouth as follows during 1866, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ..... Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ..... Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ..... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ..... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, [illegible] ..... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry no steerage passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin ..... $132 50 | Second cabin $85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
CHARLES DE LAMATER & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... May 26
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 2
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... June 9
EDINBURGH ..... SATURDAY ..... June 16
CITY OF PARIS ..... SATURDAY ..... June 23
and every alternate SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ..... $120 | Steerage $35
First Cabin to London ..... 125 | Steerage to London 40
First Cabin to Paris ..... 135 | Steerage to Paris 50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Ducrest ..... SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS, Surocco ..... SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE, Lecoq ..... SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III., Bocahin ..... SATURDAY, July 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, on an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Passengers booked at extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI ..... WEDNESDAY, May 30.
ALLEGHANY ..... WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN ..... WEDNESDAY, June 13.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $80, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT—THE splendid British iron steamship MONTEZUMA, Joseph Hennessey, Master, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for Cowes, on SATURDAY, May 26.
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; payable in United States currency.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, May 30,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
O. LIVERIDGE & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The elegant new iron side-wheel steamship
SOUTH AMERICA, 3,000 tons burden,
R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 43, N. R.,
TUESDAY, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to
GARNER & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ..... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. FOSTER ..... Capt. M. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ..... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
being unavoidably detained, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A No. 1 very fast and reliable steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly THIS DAY (Saturday,) May 26, at 2 P. M. Freight received up to 2 o'clock. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL Capt. E. E. VALLE, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 12 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE fast sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, from Pier 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, 99 West-st., cor. Cedar.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 61 Ohambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Leaving Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
At 12 o'clock noon, on the following dates:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN GATE, Saturday, June 9.
JUNE 16.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, HOLT, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Saturday, June 23.
JUNE 30.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Saturday, July 7.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 16th connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamships for South Pacific ports; 1st and 16th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st for Mazatlan.
150 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and stores free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office to the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
R. R. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ..... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ..... Capt. THOS. M. AGGRIS.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage $30
The favorite steamer
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
Capt. J. B. BAKER,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having extended accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 68 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First cabin passage ..... $15.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and 20 cents per barrel.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 31.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS TORREY,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
SAN SALVADOR, AVERY, Commander, sails June 2.
Cabin passage ..... THREE DOLLARS.
Through tickets to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
RAPPAHANNOCK, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 32 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having engaged accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 68 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, for the procuring of passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 223 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for 30 Mile Station and Way Passengers and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, &c., connecting at Albany with Night Express for Buffalo, without change of cars, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train, via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western Express, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 4th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Express, at Hudson with Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and Lake George, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
1 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for Utica, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
3 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and Plattsburgh; at Albany with trains for Buffalo, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Night Express for Buffalo, and at Troy with sleeping-car attached for Montreal, Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Steamers, arriving in Montreal at 7:30 A. M. Sleeping-car accompanies this train through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Montreal without change via Ogdensburgh Route. Connecting for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, with sleeping-car attached for Albany and Troy. This train will run on Sundays. Connecting for Troy will be made at East Albany.
TRAINS WILL ARRIVE IN NEW-YORK as follows:
The morning train from Albany and Troy at 10:40 A. M.
The afternoon train from Albany and Troy at 4:30 P. M.
The night train from Albany and Troy at 3:30 A. M.
WM. K. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
1:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and the West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
3:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otterville.
9:00 A. M.—Express Train, for Binghamton, Elmira, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
7:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
7:00 P. M.—Express Train, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 P. M.—Night Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Owego, Ithaca, Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Through tickets to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BABB, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 14th inst., trains will run as follows:
Leave New-York, Pier No. 22 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden (over) taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Sea Girt, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Spring Lake, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atlantic, Absecon, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Road, at the rate of 2½ cents per mile. Leave New-York, Pier 22, at 3 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Keyport, Matawan, Holmdel, Freehold, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Brielle, Point, Long Branch, Sharp River, Farmingdale, Spring Lake and Camden; time 3½. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden, Bridge, at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 5:30 P. M. Freight train at 1:30 P. M. Express at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 P. M. Express at 5:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.
WM. R. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
9:30 A. M., for Hempstead and way stations.
2:30 P. M., for Hempstead Branch, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Hempstead and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Hempstead, Jamaica and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:15, 4:30, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM the United States and Canada, to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c., &c., giving a choice of five lines of steamers.
Double journey tickets from $110 to $130 in gold.
For particulars, apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Water Seeds* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

J. H. SIMONDS, No. 10 Chff-st.,
HEATING APPARATUS. Also,
SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RESIDENT OF NEWPORT, R. I., being about to go to Europe, desires to dispose of a pair of carriage horses, a saddle horse, open and close carriages, harness, &c., all in excellent order; also, a piano-forte, 7-octave, by Chickering. This is a good opportunity for persons who are about to pass the Summer at Newport. Apply by letter to Box No. 745 Newport, R. I., or to ALFRED L. ELY, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

W. H. DISBROW'S NEXT AUCTION SALE of horses, carriages, harness, saddlery, &c., TUESDAY, 29th instant at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LEATHER ROLL-UP top buggy wagon, in good condition, having been but little used. Inquire of GEORGE J. MOORE, Carriage Manufacturer, Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A MORGAN HORSE, SOUND AND of kind, and remarkably stylish, and quick in action; without any fault; at private stable No. 48 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARness of a gentleman leaving for Europe, June 9; ask for PATRICK GAFFNEY, at Bradley's stable, 51st-st., before 11 A. M.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF 400 NEW carriages and harness, at 25 per cent less than Broadway prices. Attorney sold. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE top wagon, with shifting seats for two or four persons; in good order. Apply at THOMPSON'S Stables, 125th-st., near 3d-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS CHEAP for cash, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 29 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON, WITH FOUR seats. Can be seen at stable No. 19 Smith's-court, East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA CARRIAGE; PRICE $150. Apply before 12 M., at the private stable No. 9 East 16th-st.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES—will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON, former proprietor.

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT;
OR, MAGIC FLUID.
THE OUTER COVERING
OF EVERY BOTTLE
IS A YELLOW WRAPPER,
ON WHICH ARE PRINTED
THE TWO FAC-SIMILES,
COPIES OF WHICH
ARE AT THE FOOT
OF THIS COLUMN,
ALL OTHER STYLES
OFFERED BY DRUGGISTS
ARE BASE COUNTERFEITS
AND IMITATIONS.
CUT THIS OUT
AND SHAME YOUR DRUGGIST,
UNTIL HE PROCURES
THE GENUINE ARTICLE
OF DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
NO. 110 FRONT-ST., N. Y.
Dewitt C. Kellinger
Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, and Son of the late proprietor.

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT;
OR, MAGIC FLUID.
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OF EVERY BOTTLE
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Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, and Son of the late proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ..... JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ..... T. C. HOWE
In preparation, one of our finest dramas, for years to witness the unrivaled performance of Mr. JOHN WOOD
on the occasion of his FAREWELL BENEFIT AS
DR. PANGLOSS, IN THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and also in the new drama of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM,
and in connection with the new comedy
MY AWFUL DAD.
MONDAY, May 28, Mr. G. Jordan Rowe's successful drama of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
WEDNESDAY, May 30,
FIRST BENEFIT OF EL. SUTTON, TREASURER,
in connection with the entirely new adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel of
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
G. W. TAYLOR ..... Manager.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Most successful engagement.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 28,
The great Irish drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
And Mrs. Wilkinson's celebrated musical comedy,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
TUESDAY, May 29, first and only night in Brooklyn of the new drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
The box sheet opens at the Academy Friday, May 25, at 9 A. M.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock,
When the following array of talent will assist:
Miss BELDA HARLISON,
The favorite Contralto.
Mrs. HELEN CALDWELL,
Soprano, her first appearance in America.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
And Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, who will perform on Odell's new organ.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at Irving Hall.

KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN,
(Late Winkin's),
Third-avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for the Summer season with
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and
HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA
to give daily in this favorite resort,
ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS,
TO COMMENCE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 4.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
J. KOCH & BROTHERS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS
VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,
JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE,
ARE NOW AT BROOKLYN MUSEUM.
AFTERNOON CONCERT THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.
LAST CONCERT in Brooklyn THIS EVENING at 8.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.
BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home" are happy to announce that the above pictures will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 595 Broadway, for the benefit of the Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee,
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE COLLEGE CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Tickets $1. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, at the Box-office.

IRVING HALL—REMEMBER THE GRAND Concert and Matinee, positively THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Union Home for disabled soldiers and sailors. Tickets 50—children 25c.; to the afternoon performance, 25c.; children 15c.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Sec'y.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, NEXT door to the 28th-street Theatre, Fourth-av. Programme entirely changed every night, with fashion of the City. To conclude with the roaring farce, PETER PIPER. Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. Chas. Wheeler, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 31 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 5 P. M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation of passengers for the north and west. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, from Housatonic Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock. The new and splendid steamboat NAUGATUCK, Capt. Geo. Meeker, leaves New-York from same pier, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the 5 o'clock trains for New-Haven and Naugatuck Railroad trains for Waterbury and New-Haven. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of the morning express trains from Waterbury, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest, between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
NORWICH, Capt. J. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and speed. Tickets for sale at Pier No. 18, on board the boats, No. 10 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 4 P. M.
M. E. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new fast and elegant steamer
ADMIRAL, Capt. O. Gregory,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 4, foot Murray, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars enquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., touching at Fulton Ferry, Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 6 James-slip.
N. L. McREADY & CO.,
No. 26 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat MYRTA, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the above pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, May	8,	12 M.	Monday, May	7,	11 A.M.
Thursday,	10,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	9,	1 P.M.
Saturday,	12,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	11,	1 P.M.
Monday,	14,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	14,	7 A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	15,	7 A.M.
Thursday,	17,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	16,	7½ A.M.
Saturday,	19,	10 A.M.	Friday,	18,	10 A.M.
Tuesday,	22,	9½ A.M.	Monday,	21,	11 A.M.
Wednesday,	23,	9 A.M.	Tuesday,	22,	1 P.M.
Thursday,	24,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	23,	1½ P.M.
Saturday,	26,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	25,	2 P.M.
Monday,	28,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	28,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	29,	7 A.M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	30,	7½ A.M.
Thursday,	31,	3½ P.M.	Thursday,	31,	7½ A.M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Fort Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. R. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 12½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 2 at 8½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKland Lake.—Steamboat CHICOPEE, Captain Nelson, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Christopher, 23d, and 34th sts. Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grand-st., Jones' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO NEWburgh.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cruisers' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st. each way.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and H. W. WINKLE) leave Pier of North River, foot of Watts-st., daily (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 5 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer H. W. WINKLE will leave Pier No. 50 North River, on SUNDAY

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT OF TOWN.

Preparations for Summer Travel.

A great many persons think that because the European steamers are filled to overflowing that the entire population of the City of New-York is en route for the continent across the seas. It's a great mistake. The vast millions that remain on this side are as busy as ever in laying plans for the Summer rest, vacation or jaunt. The newspapers are filled with country board advertisements and tempting notices suggestive of peaceful lakes, gently gliding rivers, pastures green, and meadows knee deep in uncut hay. The cholera scare has served its purpose; everybody now sees the absurdity of the panic into which certain newspapers and well-meaning old gentlemen plunged the weak minds of the community, but although the streets are cleaner than they ever were before, and the air is as fresh and pure as the ocean beyond and the hills near by can make it, there is a marked general desire to get out of town, where the children can romp and grow brown, and the ladies refresh their jaded physiques, and change the current of thought and habit.

Prominent among the long-established, well-serving lines of travel is the "Bell River Line," hence to the gates of Newport, the quiet of Massachusetts, and the mountain purities of New-Hampshire. The manager, Mr. ERASTUS LITTENFIELD, dispatches every day from Pier No. 28 North River, either the Newport, Capt. BROWN, or the Old Colony, Capt. SIMMONS, clerks WARREN and BRAYTON, stewards. Tuxton and Rice. These absolute palaces are both new and have each 150 elegant state rooms—fifty more than the boats formerly run on this route. Each of the boats have four water-tight bulkhead compartments, and are fully furnished with metallic life-boats, beside having life-preservers in each berth. The Old Colony is lighted with gas and heated by steam, and the Newport is having like fixtures put in. This line also has the Empire State and Metropolis in reserve.

The boats on the Stonington Line are the same as those running last season. The Plymouth Rock, Capt. B. BRAYTON, leaves Pier No. 18 North River on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock, and the Commodore, Capt. E. T. CURTIS, leaves on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

The Plymouth Rock has eighty-five cabins and the Commodore sixty. The passengers by this line arrive at Boston at 5 o'clock in the morning, the boats always making connections with the railroad. On the 1st of June two elegant English cars are to be placed on the road by the Company. These cars will hold about sixty persons each, divided up into apartments for families, holding from eight to twelve persons each. Five new American cars, and one of the finest smoking-cars in the United States, are also to be placed on the road, making an entire new train. In July next this Company will lay the keel of a new steamboat, which will be completed next Spring.

The steamboats City of Boston and City of Norwich, of the Norwich line, leave Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Vestry-street, every afternoon (Sundays excepted (at 5 o'clock, for New-London. At the latter place the boats connect with the Boston trains.

The boats of the Neptune line of outside steamers for Boston leave Pier No. 11 North River at 4 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on alternate days. This Company now own the steamers Neptune, Nereus and Glaucus, of 2,000 tons each; and Metis, Thetis and Doris of 1,500 tons each. All are staunch vessels. At present the steamers discharge their cargoes at Pier No. 27 North River, and load at No. 11.

The boats of the Metropolitan Steamship Company's outside line for Boston leave Piers Nos. 33 and 34 East River on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the Eastern railroads. This company now own the steamers Ashland, William P. Clyde, M. Sanford, Fairbanks and Miami.

The steamer W. W. Coit leaves Pier No. 11 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M., for New-London and Norwich.

The steamers Electra, Galatea and Ocssoua leave Pier No. 27 at 5 P. M. for Providence.

The steamer City of Providence leaves Pier No. 55 at 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday for Providence.

In regard to the extended arrangements here indicated for Eastern travel, we would state that at no time have the accommodations been found sufficient to the demand. Already the tide has taken a strong set Eastward, and we have reason to believe that the Granite Hills and mountain slopes of the extreme East will be visited more extensively than ever this year.

THE HUDSON.

and its many brilliant attractions claims its usual the attention of the people of all sections. Her broad bosom is laden every day with precious burdens of humanity, and the indications are that an increased travel may be anticipated now. GOZZENS & ROE, at West Point, are in the bliss of ecstatic anticipation, and the hospitable fraternity of which they are admirable exponents, are destined to reap rich harvests during the coming season.

Between this City and Albany the elegant steamers St. John and Dean Richmond, of the People's Line, are nearing. They leave the pier at the foot of Canal-street at 5 o'clock each evening, Sundays excepted. The Dean Richmond is 363 feet in length by 65 feet in width. She has 140 state-rooms, and accommodates for 700 passengers. The St. John is 350 feet long and 80 feet in width. She has 250 state-rooms. Both of these boats have been recently refitted, and are now in splendid condition.

The steamer Armenia is making day trips to Albany, leaving the foot of Desbrosses-street at 7:30 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. The Daniel Drew and Commodore Vibbard will soon begin to make daily trips from the same pier.

The steamers of the People's Line to Troy, leave Pier No. 40 North River at 6 P. M., Saturday evenings excepted. There are now running on this route the steamboats Connecticut and Rip Van Winkle, both of which have been renovated. The boats of this line connect with the railroads both North and West.

The queen of the river, the Mary Powell, Capt. ANDERSON, has resumed her regular visitations up and down, leaving Desbrosses-street every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for Newburgh, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Ringston, landing at Cozzen's Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton.

The steamer Magenta leaves the foot of Barclay-street, every afternoon at 3 o'clock, for Newburgh and Fishkill, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzen's Dock and Cornwall.

The steamer Norwalk leaves the foot of Harrison-st every morning at 8 o'clock, for Peekskill, landing at Thirty-fourth-street, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck.

The steamer Thomas Powell leaves the foot of Franklin-street on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons for Catskill, returning on the intermediate days.

The James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell leave the foot of Jay-street at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Marlborough, Milton, West Park and Esopus.

Steamboat Chicopee, Capt. J. L. PARKER, leaves foot of Dey-street every Sunday morning at 7½ o'clock, landing at Christopher, Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 P. M.

The steamboat Pomona will leave Harrison-street every Sunday morning at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Thirty-fourth-street each way.

THE EAST RIVER

looms up in magnitude of attraction as well. We count the scores and scores of ferry-boats that carry their thousands in safety to the City of Churches, with her quiet (but dirty) streets, her glorious Greenwood, magnificent prospect, pure air and general appearance of morality and comfort, but enumerate simply the announcements made in the interest of the public going to the many little places hereabouts.

The Continental leaves Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., and the Elm City at 11 P. M., for New-Haven, connecting with eastern trains.

The Sylvan Stream and Sylvan Grove make several trips from Pier No. 24 for Astoria and Harlem.

The Osseo leaves Pier No. 22 at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. for College Point.

The Neversink leaves Pier No 38, foot of Market-street, at 3 P. M., for Norwalk, connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

The Edward Everett leaves Pier No. 38 East River at 6 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Sag Harbor, Greenpoint and Orient.

The Granite State and City of Hartford leave Peck Slip at 4 P. M. for Hartford, Springfield, Northampton and Brattleboro'.

The steamer Bridgeport leaves Pier No. 35 East River at noon, for Bridgeport, and the J. B. Schuyler leaves the same pier at 3:30 P. M.; both boats connecting with eastern trains.

The Arrowsmith leaves Pier No. 24 at 4 P. M., for Glen Cove. Roslyn, Glenwood, Mott's Point, Great Neck, Whitestone and Baylis' Dock.

The Artisan leaves Pier No. 43 at 4 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday, for Greenport, Orient and Sag Harbor.

The Maitland leaves Pier No. 26 at 3:30 P. M., for Lloyd's Dock, Northport and Oyster Bay.

The William Harrison leaves Pier No. 30 at 3:30 P. M., for Rossville, Chelsea, Blazing Star, Tottenville and Union.

The steamer John Romer leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River, at 3:30 P. M., for Rye, Port Chester and Greenwich, Conn.

The Loyalist leaves Pier No. 21 at 5 P. M. on Tuesday and Saturday for Mystic, Conn.

The Acushnet and Wamsutta leaves Pier No. 13 at 3 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday, for New-Bedford.

The Dirigo and Franconia leave Pier No. 38 at 3 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday, for Portland.

The Shippen leaves Pier No. 22 at P. M. for Stamford and Greenwich.

THE JERSEY LINES

are numerous and convenient.

The Jesse Hoyt leaves Pier No. 32 at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, making railroad connections for Long Branch and Philadelphia.

The Thomas Hunt and Pomona make regular trips to New-Brighton, Port Richmond, Snug Harbor and Pavilyville from Pier No. 19.

The steamers Westfield, Northfield and Middletown make hourly trips from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., to the Western shore of Staten Island, leaving from Whitehall-slip.

The steamer Matteawan leaves Pier No. 16 at 4 P. M. for Keyport and Middletown Point.

The steamer Meth leaves Pier No. 20 daily for Long Branch, Port Washington, Highlands, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Sandy Hook. The steamer Sea Bird leaves Pier No. 20 for the same places.

The steamer R. Stockton leaves Pier No. 1 at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Perth Amboy and South Amboy.

The steamer A. H. Winans leaves Pier No. 23 at 9.30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; the Thomas E. Hulse leaves Pier No. 51 at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Port Lee and Bull's Ferry.

The Chicopee leaves the foot of Dey street at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. for Yonkers.

The steamer William Harrison leaves Pier No. 30 North River every afternoon at 3:30 for Elizabethport, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge.

The steamer Red Jacket makes four trips daily to Elizabethport, from Pier No. 15 North River.

The steamer Thomas P. Way leaves the foot of Barclay-street for Bergen Point and Newark at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WHERE TO GO.

The Board of Health have not as yet indicated any particular locality to which our people need go, so they are still at liberty to choose between the dear old standbyes Saratoga, Niagara, Lake George, Trenton Falls, the White Mountains, Adirondacks, Lake Mahopack, Little Falls (famous for its crystals and pretty girls,) Long Branch, West Point and the dozens of other localities that for years have endured the trash, tramp, tramp of tired New-Yorkers. CHARLES-LOS WALWORTH has indorsed the Congress water to such an extent that WARREN LELAND, fearful that he could not accommodate his guests, started off instanter to enlarge and beautify. At Niagara, the proprietor of the International Hotel has worked miraculous changes, and he announces his readiness to receive, welcome and entertain. The International and Clinton Houses have ever been popular with the best class of guests, and this season the few changes made will insure an advance in the enjoyment of the traveler.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Interesting Report of the Sanitary Committee--The New Cattle-yards in Harlem--Mayor Hoffman's Father.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. STOWE, from the Sanitary Committee, reported as follows:

MINERAL WATERS IN CENTRAL PARK.

As to the request of Messrs. SCHULTZ & WARNER to the Board, asking it to recommend the introduction of their mineral waters into the Central Park as a sanitary measure, your Committee would report, that these gentlemen, indorsed as they are by a long list of distinguished physicians, do not need our aid to prevail with the Park Commissioners to accede to their request; that we cannot recommend their application, since by doing so we should encou age the growth of a monopoly to the injury of other persons engaged in the business. We fear, too, that our sanction would stimulate the present indiscriminate use of these waters, which we believe ought never to be taken, in or out of the Park, unless by the advice of a physician, who has studied their virtues, and knows to what cases their use may be serviceable.

We deprecate at all times the daily use of purgative medicines, (and most of these waters have purgative effects,) but especially at this period, when we are threatened with cholera, do we believe that these waters can do injurious.

Of the whole list of mineral waters used in this City we regard simple soda water to be the only one that is innocent, and we are glad of this opportunity to protest against the parade made of their great utility to the public health.

DESTROYING INFECTED CLOTHING.

DR. CONKLING has asked the Board whether he would be justified in destroying the property of patients afflicted with small-pox, cholera and typhoid. Your Committee would recommend that authority be given to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent to destroy all clothing, bed-clothing, bedding and carpeting which have been exposed to the poison of small-pox, and to do the same in cases of cholera, so far as these articles may have become soiled by the evacuations; but in cases of typhus to purify these articles by soaking, washing, airing, and by the use of disinfectants; and if for good reason they shall see fit to make an exception to this rule, they are to report immediately to the Board their action, with the circumstances in full which seemed to justify it.

NEGLIGENT INSPECTORS.

At the last meeting of the Board the Superintendent presented a schedule showing the number of nuisances reported by Inspectors, and an impression was made by it upon the minds of some of the members of the Board that those Inspectors who reported but few nuisances had done very little work, and in fact had been negligent of their duties, and consequently that no new Inspectors ought to be appointed to fill the vacancies that from time to time occurred. Your Committee have investigated the matter, and find that such conclusions are very unjust; for the report by itself, without reference to the means of information in the possession of the Superintendent, is not a criterion of the comparative merits of the Inspector. The most skilled of our Inspectors are often employed to review the cases reported as nuisances in order that accurate knowledge of them may be obtained, and in order that the remedies suggested for their abatement may be effectually applied; and yet these gentlemen, thus engaged, are obliged to omit their regular duties to attend to this often sudden call upon their time. They thus do not appear on the list as reporting many nuisances; yet they have been fully employed.

The discovery of nuisances is often accidental. Many may be found existing together in one place, or a few only may be discovered after a long and patient search. If many are found the list swells to a large number without indicating that the Inspector has been unusually industrious.

We are anxious in this matter understood, for fear that censure wrongly inflicted may wound the feelings of the best men employed by the Board.

Moreover, your Committee are desirous that the great work of thoroughly inspecting the district may be prosecuted, and would recommend that all vacancies occurring among the Inspectors be immediately filled.

THE HARLEM CATTLE-YARDS.

Messrs. ALLERTON, DUTCHER & MOORE applied for a permit to yard cattle, sheep and calves in Washington Drive-yard, between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and in their petition informed the Board that they have engaged and are erecting my extensive yards at Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Second streets, between Third and Fourth avenues; that they have a large number of men employed in preparing the new grounds; that they have been so employed since the 1st of January last; that the yards have to be paved, buildings are to be erected, &c.; that it is the interest of the petitioners to move into the new yards as soon as possible, for they are now paying rent for both places, and that they will keep the old yards unobjectionably until Aug. 1, if permitted to stay there until that date. Sanitary Superintendent DALTON having made an inspection, and reported as follows: "The present yards, situated between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets, I found paved with cobble-stones and in perfectly cleanly and inoffensive condition. The new establishment is making rapid progress. The yards are to be paved with Belgian pavement, and, so far as appears from its present aspect, it will be in all respects a first-class cattle market. Its completion must occupy some weeks. In view of these facts, and the great importance of having this business properly and permanently provided for, I would respectfully recommend that a permit be granted until the 15th of July next, under the following conditions, namely: First, that all the pens now used by Messrs. ALLERTON, DUTCHER & MOORE be kept constantly in an inoffensive condition; secondly, that with the exception of Monday and until 9 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday of each week, which are the market days, no cattle shall be yarded within two hundred feet of Fifth-avenue."

OTHER MATTERS.

A petition from Mr. J. W. LAIN, asking permission to introduce animal magnetism in the treatment of cholera, was ordered on file.

Attorney BLISS reported that the Board's orders for the abatement of nuisances has risen to a total of 11,230. He had received further complaints against the Long Island Railroad Company's manure houses at Hunter's Point, and in view of the fact that the Company's arrangements for the abatement of the nuisance had proved ineffectual, he recommended that the Board order the business of loading and unloading manure at Hunter's Point be discontinued, except between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning. The Board so ordered.

A petition was received from citizens of Sing Sing, asking the Board to appoint Dr. ADOLPH E. HOFFMAN, father of the Mayor of this City, Sanitary Inspector for that village. The petition was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. CRANE offered a resolution forbidding the vending from any vehicle, by any person in the public streets, without permission of the Board, of any fish, meat, fowl or vegetables. Referred to Counselor TRACY.

Mr. BENDER notified the Board that he should introduce a resolution providing for the dismissal of the Special Sanitary Inspectors of Brooklyn after they shall have been two months in service.

Dr. LEWIS RUTHERFURD was appointed a Sanitary Inspector, to fill a vacancy.

LAW REPORTS.

Bonding Property—Money Stolen at Sea.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Seven Certificates of Stock, $4,420 in Gold, &c.*—This is an application made in behalf of Augustus H. Sage, the claimant, for an order directing the delivery to him on bail of $4,420 in gold, $200 in currency, and seven certificates of stock, representing at par a value of $19,950, being the property seized in this action.

The application is opposed by the District-Attorney in behalf of the Government.

Judge BETTS, J.—The application for delivery on bail of property in custody, in an action like the present, is a motion addressed to the discretion of the Court. It is a motion which, in ordinary cases, is granted for the reason that the Court is at all times solicitous to make the expenses of the custody and safekeeping of property seized as light as possible, and because, when the object of the action is to enforce payment of a lien, that end can be secured by substituting in place of the property a stipulation with sufficient sureties. When, as in cases of possession and the like, the object of the action is to secure the possession of specific property, the motion is, however, often denied. It was denied by Judge BETTS in the case of the bark *Onyx*, which was a case of vessel in custody, and where, from the nature of the property, strong reasons existed for its release.

In the present case the application is to release money and certificates of stock, which are not shown by the proofs before me to be in any danger of depreciation, and the detention of which will involve no increase of expense. Furthermore, the application is not to re-deliver the property to the person in whose custody it was found at the time of its seizure, but to give it to a person who claims it by virtue of an assignment made since the seizure of the property, and while it was in the custody of the law. The reasons for granting such an application are not strong, in view of the existing circumstances. Nothing to this property, which is the subject of this action, has been adjudged. Whether it will be or not depends upon the ultimate decision of the question of guilty or innocence, which, it is presumed, is to be undertaken, and will be as follows: In February last, a Collector of customs of the United States while on board the steamer *Oregon* at sea, bound from Astoria to San Francisco, was robbed of $20,000 in gold—the property of the United States. The gold was taken from his room, while he was in the saloon, and one Lambert, who was in the Collector's room at the time of the robbery. When the loss was discovered, which was not till the steamer had arrived at San Francisco, Lambert was arrested, but subsequently, after examination, discharged for want of proof. Soon after his release he took passage for this port in the steamer *Sonora*, and in possession of one named Sage, from the Police at San Francisco, upon the arrival here was again arrested, when upon him or in his custody was found a large amount of gold coin and other property, which was subsequently seized in this action, and is now the subject of this motion.

No defence in the action has been made by Lambert, nor any claim to the property filed by him, but Augustus H. Sage has appeared and shown, I must say, in a loose manner, upon which he swears that he "owner of $4,420 in gold and $200 in paper, was by his assignee in possession of said property at the time of the attachment thereof, and the person above-named is the true and bona fide owner thereof."

Upon this motion no account of his ownership or statement of his right to the property is offered, by this forward, other than that set forth in the affidavit above quoted. An affidavit of Lambert, however, is read, in which he states that he, prior to his arrival in San Francisco, had been occupied in mining, and also in other business, and had also received considerable sums from relatives of his."

Now, this general statement is hardly sufficient to account for the possession of so large a fund by the waiter of a steamer, especially when he adds that papers taken from his possession by the Police would enable him easily to show that the property was his own, and yet does not attempt to describe the papers or to state their contents.

Moreover, Lambert says nothing whatever about any assignment or transfer of this property by him to Sage, the claimant, and nowhere intimates that Sage is the owner of it, nor is there anywhere in the papers submitted to me any averment by Sage or any one else that Lambert ever did assign or transfer this property to Sage.

When, then, the detention of the property is not likely to cause loss or inconvenience to the claimant, and when no expense is to be incurred by its further detention, and when the rights of the claimant to the property stands upon the record as I have stated, it seems manifest that this motion for the ceding of the property to him cannot prevail at this stage of the case.

The application is therefore denied, but without prejudice to a renewal of the application upon fuller proofs if the claimant shall be so advised.

In reading the papers predicted before me on this motion I notice that it is claimed, as one reason why bail should be substituted for the money, that $100 of it was disappropriated by a policeman of the Police. To prevent the possibility of any further loss I will, if the claimant wish to make it, entertain a motion to have the whole property at once brought into Court, when all dealings in regard to it will be matter of record, and when the money can be placed at interest for the benefit of the owner whoever he may be.

For the motion, Mr. Donohue; in opposition, Mr. Courtney.

Collision in Hell Gate—Steamer and Sailing Vessel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Ezra Whitney, et al, vs. the Steamboat Empire State, &c.—This action is brought by the owners of the schooner *Gold-Fish* to recover damages caused by the sinking of that vessel in a collision with the steamboat *Empire State*, which occurred at Hell Gate in March, 1864.

The proofs presented by the respective parties, while they are conflicting as to some of the main features of the case, establish, without serious conflict, the following facts: The schooner was bound to New-York and reached Hell Gate about 4:30 o'clock P. M., the wind blowing then a six-knot breeze and the tide running the strength of the ebb. The steamboat *Empire State* was proceeding from New-York, and when above Blackwell's Island the persons in charge of her saw the schooner approaching the gate, somewhat upon the wrong side of Mill Rock, Hallett's Point. The steamboat then shaped and proceeded on toward Hallett's Point, and when near the Point the wheel of the steamer was put hard-a-port in order that she might be on a swing to starboard when she should strike the tide at the Point, which, owing to the abrupt turn of the Gate there, flows rapidly past the Point over toward Mill Rock and with a right angle with the channel below. From other causes at the helm of the steamboat was inade, nor was her engine then stopped, and, accordingly, the steamboat passed round the Point, swinging as she passed it till she came head to the tide. While the steamboat was on the turn the schooner was observed to be coming about. The engine of the steamboat was then stopped and backed, but before the vessel could get sternway on her she came in contact with the schooner, striking her on her larboard side and cutting her down so as to make it necessary to run her ashore on Ward's Island, where, being loaded with lime, she took fire and burnt up. These circumstances make out a case where an inference of proof is upon the steamboat, if she would avoid responsibility for the loss, to show by preponderating evidence that she was prevented from passing this schooner in safety by some fault in the management of the schooner. This burden has been assumed, and it is contended that the proofs show that the schooner was in fault for not persisting in the wind after she came up long enough to have enabled the steamboat to pass by outside of her. There is evidence in the case indicating that this view of the duty of the sailing vessel was entertained by those in charge of the steamboat, and that in choosing their course for passing the schooner they relied in some measure upon the schooner's sticking there in the morning in the wind. Indeed, one of the witnesses greatly relied on by the respondent makes the failure of the schooner to do this his principal ground of objection to the navigation of the schooner. But this objection rests upon a misapprehension of the duty of a sailing vessel under circumstances like the present. What she requires of a sailing vessel in such a position is her best out her tack, and having beat it out to come about with all proper dispatch upon the other, leaving to the steam vessel the responsibility of being in a position to enable her to do so without danger. This is the general rule, and although there may be cases where a departure from it would be justified and even required by the circumstances, in the swift tide and dangerous channel of Hell Gate no sailing vessel can be asked to check her headway to enable a steamboat to pass her at Hallett's Point. (See Twibell vs. Steamboat Keystone—Nelson, J.)

This objection to the navigation of this schooner must therefore be overruled. The next objection taken by the respondent is that the schooner, after she came about upon her larboard tack, hove up her boats, and so remained, with her broadside to the steamboat and directly in her course, when by properly handling her sails she could have gone on past the bows of the steamboat in safety.

A careful examination of the testimony offered upon both sides as to this point has satisfied me that the weight of evidence upon the point is clearly in favor of the libellants. The master and crew of the schooner are positive in their statement that the schooner filled away and kept full till the instant of collision, all the sheets except that of the gaff topsail being properly trimmed. This testimony being of the persons actually in charge of the sheets and respecting their own acts must be considered as outweighing the statements of persons from the other vessel. Moreover the statement of the crew of the schooner is confirmed by the fact, which is nowhere contradicted, that the main and jib sheets were both made fast with an extra turn which was not intended to be unloosed in tacking, and which was not unloosed to make the tack in the present case, and which could not, without more delay than it is supposed have been unloosed after the vessel came about head to the steamboat. In addition to this it is to be remarked that the answer makes no allusion to any such fault in the navigation of the schooner, and that the testimony of the crew of the schooner, which was given before the point appeared in controversy, when examined is found incidentally to disprove the charge. I have no hesitation therefore in coming to the conclusion that the schooner cannot be held to be in fault in regard to the management of her sails after she came about. The remaining fault charged upon the sailing vessel, and the one most strenuously urged, is that she did not beat out her starboard tack. The duty of a sailing vessel to beat out her tacks when meeting a steamer in narrow waters is unquestionable; but this rule does not require the sailing vessel in all cases to go as near to the shore as the depth of the water will permit, without reference to the other exigencies of the channel. In beating through a passage like Hell Gate, tacks must be made with reference to the sets passing of points and shoals ahead, and when approaching Hallett's Point with a strong ebb tide a sailing vessel is entitled to come about in time to insure avoiding the reef at that point, although she may not be at the time of tacking as near the Long Island shore as the depth of the water would permit her to go. The end of the southern tack of sailing vessels from Negro Point is, therefore, or may be, at many or many accordings to the capacity of each vessel and the strength of the wind and tide at the time. This being so, it seems clear that the opinion of those engaged in the navigation of the sailing vessel, who knew the capacities of their vessel, and can most accurately judge as to the effect which the wind and tide are having upon her, is entitled to more weight in shaping the proper place for the tack, than opinions formed by persons aboard a steamboat approaching from below. In this case the testimony of the persons on board the schooner is positive and emphatic that they proceeded as far upon the tack as it was safe for them to go. The schooner was in charge of a regular Hell Gate pilot of experience, and no circumstance has proved which would make any departure from this course necessary or proper, or which would be likely to lead to any error of judgment. The steamer was in full view, and there was nothing in her method of approaching the tide at Hallett's Point to indicate that she intended to pass to the southward of the schooner. No alarm upon the schooner at the time is shown; she had a competent working brave, and, as appears in evidence, was a vessel which worked with unusual celerity. Moreover, the whole tack was necessary for her to insure the passage of the Gate, without reference to the presence of an approaching vessel. It would seem to be highly improbable that under such circumstances the pilot of the schooner would have thrown his vessel into the wind before his tack was accomplished, and when her destruction was almost certain to ensue. It would require a very strong array of evidence to satisfy the mind against the positive statements of the persons working the schooner, and against all the probabilities of the case, that so extraordinary a manœuvre was attempted by the schooner. The evidence introduced by the respondent upon this point I have examined with care. I find some of it positive as to the effect that the schooner tacked in mid-channe.. Other portions of it I find are inconsistent with the testimony given by the libellants; and after giving to it all the weight to which it is entitled, it has failed to convince me of the correctness of the account of the schooner's tack. The testimony of the master of the schooner will fully bear out his statement of the case. With respect to Chrome steel, a motion dismissing the original answer filed in the cause made no mention of it, and did not deny the steamboat's allegations that the tack was properly beat out; and although when the cause was called for hearing upon the application of the respondent, the answer was permitted to be amended by inserting a denial of this averment, so that issue is now joined upon this question of fact in determining it, the circumstance that while it is now made the principal issue no such fault was charged by the answer of the respondent, who first swore to and filed their answer, is entitled to be considered. If the omission to put into the tack was then deemed the great fault on the part of the schooner, it is difficult to account for its omission in the original answer, and in the proofs regarding the collision were fresh in the recollections of all.

Looking at the whole case, my conclusion is that the collision in question was not caused by any fault of the schooner, but by the fault of the steamboat in not stopping in time to allow the schooner to beat out the tack and pass the steamer's bows in safety. The testimony of the pilot and other persons aboard the steamboat is that when he saw the steamer he determined to pass to the northward of her, and expected her to tack to the southward of him as he was passing and come out under his stern. The steamboat was accordingly sheered, but not stopped, below Hallett's Point, and when she struck the tide in passing the Point was allowed to take much more broadly upon her side than usual, which would have the effect to carry her further to the northward. The effort to time the speed of the steamer, so as to bring her opposite to the schooner at the time of the tack, failed. The schooner, under the full strength of a powerful tide and full breeze, and being, as appears in evidence, as uncommonly quick worker, reached her place for tacking sooner than was anticipated, and when it was impossible for the steamer to pass her bows to the northward as had been intended. The engine was at once stopped and reversed, and with the helm hard-a-port an effort was made to pass to the southward, but owing to the position the steamer had assumed in the tide she could not sheer rapidly to starboard, and before she had time to change her direction materially the schooner was under her bows. Had the steamer taken the tide in the ordinary manner, intending to pass to the southward of the schooner, it is quite possible, as the event showed, that she might have passed in safety, for a small sheer would have swung the steamboat sufficiently to have cleared the schooner. But however this may be, had the steamer stopped her engine before she began to pass the point, all possible danger of collision would have been avoided. It cannot be claimed that there was any difficulty in her stopping below the Point; and if, as proved by some of the witnesses, and as conceded by the counsel of the respondent, the tack was made when the steamer was abreast of Flood Rock, it was clearly the duty of the steamer to wait a moment before attempting to pass the Point. Having selected the most hazardous course, and having failed of success in it, she must be held responsible for the damages which ensued. In arriving at this conclusion, I have attached little or no importance to the great mass of testimony introduced in the case relating to conversation had with the crew of the schooner after the accident. This description of testimony, although often proved in actions for collisions, has, in most cases, been held by the Court to be entitled to little weight in determining disputed questions of facts appertaining to the navigation of the respective vessels, and where the statements are denied by the witnesses upon the stand, and seem inconsistent with the contemporary act of demanding payment for their vessel, I dismiss the evidence as of too uncertain a character to be relied on. The decree must be in favor of the libellants, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount of their damages.

For libellants, Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondents, J. T. Williams.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law.

The United States vs. *Daniel P. Peters.*—This action was brought under the Internal Revenue Law of June 30, 1864, for an alleged violation of that law by omission on seven occasions to affix the proper revenue stamps to receipts for the payment of money. The penalty imposed for such violation is $200 for each offence. Mr. Peters is proprietor of the Madison-square Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first street.

It was urged in defence, and Mr. Peters himself testified that he was in the habit of keeping receipt stamps on hand.

After an absence of about fifteen minutes the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,400, the amount sued for.

The Wilson Divorce Suit—Proceedings Against a Member of the New-York Bar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 25.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Kate A. Wilson vs. *James T. Wilson and Thomas J. E. Stowell.*—This case was moved on again yesterday by Messrs. James & Dunphy, counsel for the plaintiff. The motion was in part against Mr. Thomas J. E. Stowell, the attorney who effected, as is alleged by the affidavits, through fraud and false representations, the divorce of the marriage relation between the plaintiff and defendant. It appeared from the papers that at the time Wilson married the plaintiff he had a wife living in Bristol, England. When plaintiff became convinced of this fact she at once returned to her father's house. Wilson, in secrecy abscounded, bearing of the circumstances, called upon her, and in some way obtained her signature to a paper, whereupon he proceeded to obtain a decree of divorce. As soon as she learned that legal proceedings had been taken, she, or her father in her behalf, revoked the authority, if such it was, given to Stowell, and consulted Messrs. James & Dunphy. These facts have been previously published in our columns.

At the opening of the motion yesterday, Ex-Recorder Smith stated to the Court, that upon an examination of the papers he found that the 87th rule of the Supreme Court, which requires the party to verify a complaint, unless under certain circumstances, appointed by the Court, to swear to the allegations contained in the pleading, when it should have been done by the plaintiff. He must therefore submit to such a disposition of the motion as the Court might see fit to make.

The Court ordered that the proceedings be set aside, and also directed that an order be entered requiring Messrs. James and Dunphy, as counselors and officers of the Court, to appear before it to be presented at the next General Term of the Supreme Court, setting forth the facts and circumstances of this case so far as Mr. Stowell's connection with it is concerned, with the view of having the name of that gentleman stricken from the rolls of attorneys and counselors. The Judge at the same time remarked that there were four other attorneys who were to be suspended for the short term for gross malpractice in their profession, and who would probably be "thrown over the Bar." They might as well have them all at once.

The following is the substance of the order entered with the clerk:

TITLE OF THE CAUSE.

From proceedings in the suit of Kate A. Wilson vs. James T. Wilson, in which Thomas J. E. Stowell acted as attorney for the plaintiff, it is on motion of the Court ordered that Messrs. James and Dunphy, as counselors of this Court, present at the next General Term the statement of the alleged misconduct of said Stowell, an attorney of this Court, in his professional capacity, and serve on him such statement verified, and call on him to answer such charges before the General Term, and show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors, and forever debarred from acting as an attorney in any of the Courts of this State.

(Signed) G. G. BARNARD,
Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. James stated to the Court that his duty in the case was to protect the rights of the plaintiff. He would not on any account volunteer to present the papers against Mr. Stowell. If the Court ordered him to do it, it was his duty, as a member of the New-York Bar and an officer of the Court, to obey, and he should accordingly prepare them.

The Justice replied that he would take all the responsibility upon himself.

The Twenty-first Ward School Case in Court—Motion for Mandamus Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 25.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People on the Relation of Edward M. Banks vs. *The Board of Education.*—This was an order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued to the Board of Education, compelling them to forthwith appoint one Abner B. Holley to the position of principal teacher in the male department of School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward. It appeared from the papers that one Wm. H. Wood had been Principal of that school for the last thirteen years; that he had given satisfaction as a teacher to the Board of Education, the Superintendent, and with few exceptions, to the inhabitants of the district in which the school is situated. To some of the Trustees he had become obnoxious, and when it was found that he would not resign the trustees proposed to reduce his salary to a nominal sum. Under this state of affairs he resigned, but the reasons the resignation was subsequently countermanded by himself, and this before any action had been taken by the Trustees on the resignation. It was contended that Mr. Wood was a very experienced teacher, and had always well, faithfully and honorably discharged his duty in all respects. Mr. Johnson, in behalf of the motion, insisted that there was a vacancy in the Principalship of School No. 49; that as a matter of law the Board of Education should, under such circumstances, appoint such person as they, the Trustees, might nominate; that they had nominated Mr. Holley, the person on whose behalf this application was made, but the Board refused to appoint him.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence, counsel for the Board, said that body had had this matter before them several times; that they had voted on it, and the vote stood fourteen against the appointment of Holley to four in favor of the measure. Counsel further said there was no vacancy in the place. Mr. Wood was the Principal in the male department of that school, and the Board, Superintendent, and everybody concerned, or in any way interested, were satisfied that he should remain there, except a few men who wished to find a place for a favorite friend. Counsel then called the attention of the Court to the statutes recently passed bearing on the question, and insisted that the order asked for could not be granted; that the Board of Education, under the present law, had a supervisory and discretionary power in the appointing of Principals in the Public Schools.

The Court denied the motion.

Copartnership—Title to Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Justice McCunn.

William Gregory vs. *Sarah Gregory, Executrix of John Gregory, deceased.*—This case, which involves the possession of a large amount of property in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, is now being heard before Judge McCUNN.

The plaintiff alleges that in the beginning of the month of April, 1837, he entered into partnership with his brother, John Gregory, deceased, as Gregory, Smith and Coppersmith, dealers in stoves, household utensils, &c., at No. 173 Eighth-avenue, in consideration of investing the sum of $250. Written articles of copartnership were not prepared or entered into between them, but the partnership agreement and business was carried on in the name of John Gregory, who kept the books and did the business of the whole time and industry.

They also had a store in Hudson-street under the name of Wm. Gregory alone, the stock of which was afterward removed to the store in Eighth-avenue, and the name of the firm was then altered to W. & J. Gregory; that the success of the business was such, and the profits thereof had so accumulated, that in 1845 the firm determined to invest in real estate a portion of the surplus profits not required in carrying on the business. The title of the real estate by mutual consent, was held by John Gregory alone.

On the other hand the defendants set up a general denial, contending that there was no partnership existing between the parties at any time.

The value of the property in litigation is set down at about $